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Court Orders Steel Firm To Pay Up 'Lost' Wages; Mass Flight in Florida

The World's Day—At a Glance
Jan. 3, 1940

Court Orders Steel Firm to Pay 'Lost' Wages

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals, putting into effect a decision upholding the National Labor Relations Board, has signed a decree ordering the Republic Steel Corporation to reinstate several thousand workers with wages "lost" since October, 1938. The decree directs Republic to rehire the workers and pay them from the time the Board issued its reinstatement order Oct. 18, 1938.

Huge Mass Flight Takes Off From Orlando

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Some 800 privately owned planes, which converged in Florida from all sections of the country, headed from Orlando today on the greatest mass flight in history. Planes began leaving Orlando in swarms soon after dawn, with St. Petersburg as the day's goal. The flight will cross the State to West Palm Beach Jan. 5. The cavalcade was a forerunner of the annual Miami All-America air maneuvers which start Jan. 5.

Waterfront Strike Ends in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—An agreement ending San Francisco's port tieup was signed today, and work gangs were notified to begin moving cargo at 1 p. m. Representatives of the striking Congress of Industrial Organizations ship clerks and employers agreed to resume contract negotiations Friday. [Details Page 3.]

N. Y. Guards Finnish Liner With Plane Cargo

NEW YORK (AP)—Until she sails tomorrow with a cargo that includes four $60,000 airplanes, the Finnish-North American liner Astrid Thorden will be guarded by police to protect her from possible sabotage. The Line asked police for a special guard.

President's message to Congress: Pages 1 and 5.

Navy Asks Boost in President's Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy asked Congress today to empower the President, should a "national emergency" arise, to procure ships and materials and commandeer factories "and the like." The Navy described the move as precautionary, a spokesman explaining that the proposal was in the same category with Army and Navy war plans made in time of peace. The spokesman said the request "does not anticipate that the United States will be involved in war."

U. S. Opens Drive on Passport Fraud

WASHINGTON (AP)—Attorney General Murphy has started action against three corporations and eight individuals in his drive on alleged violators of the foreign agent and passport laws. He issued letters of authority to two Justice Department attorneys to enable them to take the cases before a grand jury here.

Nazis Reveal Arrest of Nearly 1,000 Czechs

PRAGUE (AP)—Arrests of nearly 1,000 former Czechoslovak Army officers, two journalists, and members of the Skoda Munitions Works central office were disclosed today. The arrests occurred during the week of Dec. 17-23. Most of those arrested were members of the Czech Legion. Authorities said they were suspected of having given Poland information on the movement of German troops during the Nazi invasion and of smuggling a former minister, aviators, and others to Poland, France, and Britain.

Italo-Hungarian Co-operation Seen in Balkans

BUDAPEST (AP)—Hungary's Foreign Minister, Count Stefan Csaky, will leave this week end for a vacation in San Remo, Italy, during which, informed quarters said, he is expected to confer with Italian leaders on a possible Balkan thrust by Russia.

Hungarian leaders asserted Italy would support a Hungarian advance into Rumania's Transylvania to obtain a Carpathian Mountain bulwark against Russia if the Red Army moved into the Balkans.

Japan and Soviet Pave Way To Avoid Border Clashes

TOKYO, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Japanese Foreign Office announced today Soviet Russia had agreed on establishment of two commissions to mark all mutual borders of Manchukuo, Outer Mongolia and Russia, and to prevent future disputes.

Foreign Minister Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura presented the Japanese plan to Soviet Ambassador Constantin Smetanin Nov. 15. Russia agreed last Saturday to the general outline, but "with a request for some amendments and additions," according to a Foreign Office statement.

The proposed commissions would be distinct from the already constituted Commission to settle the dispute over a section of the border of Japanese-protected Manchukuo and Sovietized Outer Mongolia, basis of sporadic fighting last summer. The present Commission is scheduled to resume deliberations at Harbin, Manchukuo, next week.

Chinese Ask Aid

SHANGHAI (AP)—Advices from Chungking Jan. 3 said the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association cabled President Roosevelt Jan. 2, asking economic measures by the United States against Japan.

Bridges Findings Displease Legion

LOS ANGELES (AP) — National Commander Raymond J. Kelly declared Jan. 3 that the American Legion did not concur in the Landis report on the Harry Bridges deportation case and still regards the labor leader as "a menace to American institutions."

Dean James M. Landis of the Harvard Law School, acting as special examiner for the Department of Labor, found that Mr. Bridges was neither a member of nor affiliated with the Communist Party. The Department has yet to rule whether the Australian is deportable.

"That the determination of Mr. Landis was not in accord with what the American Legion still believes to be the correct appraisal of the evidence against Mr. Bridges is a source of disappointment to the American Legion," Mr. Kelly said in a prepared address to the Los Angeles Breakfast Club.

"We fear it cannot but help lend encouragement to others of Mr. Bridges' un-American convictions."

Although the outcome of the Bridges hearing was "dissatisfying to a marked degree" to the Legion, Commander Kelly said, the organization's efforts "to combat and to eliminate, if possible, individuals of his ilk" would continue unabated.

The Legion, he added, would press for the enactment of legislation which would assure the deportation of undesirable and conspiring aliens.

El Paso Sun Pageant Draws Many Visitors

EL PASO, Texas (AP)—Thousands of visitors from the Southwest massed along a five-mile line of march Jan. 1 and cheered the fifth annual Sun Carnival parade in which was depicted a pageant of the Americas. Miss Kathryn Jones, daughter of Gov. Bob Jones of Arizona, was the grand marshal.

The freedom of peoples to live and laugh, work and play and worship, was the theme of the spectacle in which 1,500 persons took part.

The World At Your Fireside
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His Squalus Work Wins Honor

By a Staff Photographer

Rear Admiral Cyrus W. Cole Gets Medal

Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of Boston Navy Yard (left), is seen presenting the Distinguished Service Medal to Rear Admiral Cole at the Boston Navy Yard. Rear Admiral Cole is honored: Page 11.

Boston Police Stations List Youths for Part-Time Jobs

Boys between the ages of 14 and 21 began registering with National Youth Administration clerks at Boston police stations today to obtain odd and part-time jobs.

The new type of public employment service was a project sponsored by the Boston Police Department through its Commissioner, Joseph F. Timilty.

The number registering during the morning was small, but police officials said they expected more would turn up to apply for work after the high schools let out in the afternoon.

The registering is being done by NYA clerks, themselves youthful, with the co-operation of Lieut. William J. Carey, who is in charge of the Junior Police, and the house sergeants of 16 Boston station houses.

The purpose is to give the Boston youths something useful to do with their time, in the way of temporary employment. It is supplementary to the Junior Police work, which provides wholesome recreation for boys of 12 to 16 years of age.

At the same time, the project will help housewives and storekeepers who have work to be done, according to NYA officials. Several women who wished their sidewalks cleared of snow have called up already, asking for boy shovelers, it was said. Others who wish their furnaces shaken out each morning, or who, next summer, wish their lawns mowed at regular intervals will be able to obtain help by this means.

Phone calls for boys to do odd jobs may be made to the nearest station house, or the policeman on the beat may be stopped as he goes by the house or shop, officials said. The latter step will furnish citizens with a speedy answer to their pleas, for the patrolman will be able to put in a request for a worker on his next call to the station house, not more than an hour later.

The house sergeant who receives the call will merely notify the NYA clerk in the roll room, and the NYA clerk will consult his list of job applicants. Officials claim that in a few hours a boy could be obtained for most any handy work that might need to be done.

Meyer to Govern Milk Trade Labor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Arthur S. Meyer, banking investment counsellor and member of the State Mediation Board, has been selected as impartial chairman to govern labor relations in the $250,000,000 metropolitan milk industry.

His selection as final arbiter in labor disputes was made by employers and leaders of the 20,000 workers represented by Local 584, Milk Wagon Drivers Union, an affiliate of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs of the American Federation of Labor. His salary will be $18,000 a year.

Alfred Blenheim, Vice-Chairman, will have full-time management of the impartial chairman's office. Mr. Blenheim is a labor relations counselor, Mr. Meyer said.

The new chairman said he would remain a member of the State Mediation Board.

Finns of Astoria, Oregon, Are Thanked for Donation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASTORIA, Ore.—The Finnish population of this city located at the mouth of the Columbia River has just received a cablegram from Dr. Risto Ryti, Premier of Finland, expressing the official's gratitude for the financial assistance given for Finnish civilian relief.

The cablegram was sent in response to a contribution of $4,500 donated by Finns of this territory to aid the little war-torn Republic, and was addressed to G. A. Hellberg, Director of the Astoria drive for the relief funds.

Congressional Record Hints Word Shortage

WASHINGTON (AP)—Members of Congress apparently have been doing a little less talking.

The public printer's report showed Jan. 3 that the Congressional Record, which carries a transcript of Senate and House debate, averaged 98.6 pages a day during the last regular session—4.3 pages less than in the preceding session.

Law School Group Seeks Larger Scope

CHICAGO (AP)—The Association of American Law Schools, concluding its thirty-seventh annual meeting, voted Dec. 30 to instruct its Executive Committee "to encourage part-time and night law schools to seek membership in the Association" upon compliance with the organization's standards for legal education.

Edmund M. Morgan, Harvard University, was elected President.

Finns Use Halt In Fighting To Gird for More

Blizzard stops new Red air attacks—Soviet reported massing fresh troops in south.

Fighting in Finland showed signs of coming to a temporary halt. While a blizzard stopped the new wave of Russian air attacks upon Finnish cities that followed the severe defeat of the 163rd Russian division on Lake Kianta in Finland's narrow waist line, the Finnish leaders are anxiously preparing for still more severe trials. Some seven divisions, 105,000 men, it is said, are being massed by the Russians upon the southern front ready for an attack that may test the little Nation's resistance to the utmost.

France informed the League of Nations that it was ready to cooperate with other nations in sending aid to the Finns. A similar pledge already had been sent by Britain, but the extent or type of help from the Allies was not made clear.

Germany appeared to be encountering difficulties in administering its protectorate over Bohemia and Moravia, parts of former Czechoslovakia. Prague reports disclosed widespread arrests. Nearly 1,000 former Czechoslovak Army officers, two journalists, and several workers in the Skoda munitions plant central office were arrested the week of Dec. 17-23.

On the Western Front the only activity of importance was an air engagement over the North Sea in which three British bombers, heading for the German Coast, were attacked by 12 German Messerschmitt fighters, two of the bombers being forced down.

At sea neutral shipping losses rose to 95 vessels with the reported sinking of two Swedish steamers. Norway had the largest neutral losses since war began, with 24 craft mined or torpedoed.

The Red Muddle

By Edmund Stevens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SORTAVALA ON LAKE LADOGA, Eastern Finland, Jan. 3—There is a fundamental difference in methods between the Russian and Finnish commands.

The aim of the Finnish generals is to compensate for the overwhelming numerical odds by greater mobility and superior strategic skill, making every soldier and bullet count while preserving manpower.

The Russian command, on the contrary, tries to make up for its incompetence by extravagant squandering of its vast human and material reserves.

At the present time the Finns are masters of the military situation all along the line. At two places they have thrust the invad-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

World Hears President Offer Services for Peace; Asks New Defense Taxes

Touches only lightly on domestic issues — Backs Hull reciprocal trade program.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Franklin D. Roosevelt, appearing in person before the joint session of the Seventy-sixth Congress, with the Cabinet present at the Capitol today, delivered the most conciliatory message of his presidential career.

The President focused his address almost exclusively upon foreign affairs and appealed for the continuance of national unity as "the fundamental safeguard of all democracy."

It was a message addressed not only to the Congress, not only to American people through the radio, but also to the nations of the world—translated and transmitted by short-wave into French, German, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese—offering the services of the United States as "a potent and active factor in seeking the re-establishment of peace."

The President startled the Congress by his reserve, for the message was as significant for what it left unsaid as well as for what it said. Its significant features were these:

High Points in Message

1. It contained no legislative proposals of any kind and offered no hint that any are to be advanced from the White House.

2. It forecast an "economy" budget, at least as economy is understood by the New Deal. Mr. Roosevelt disclosed that apart from increased expenditures for national defense, "practically all other items" will show a reduction, and asked Congress to levy sufficient additional taxes to meet the emergency for Army and Navy appropriations.

3. The President put the full weight of his office and his oratory behind the Trade Agreements Program of Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, declaring that the Act, which expires this session, is "even more needed than when it was passed."

4. Mr. Roosevelt made it clear that he is prepared to take, and hopes to have national support for, a considered and momentous peace initiative when the moment is right. He was confident that there need be no military participation for the United States in the war but he urged that the United States "encourage the kind of peace that will lighten the troubles of the world, and by so doing help our own nation as well."

Stress is on Peace

It was apparent from the tone and the substance of his address that the President's central and absorbing objective is the promotion of a durable peace and that he will be ready—no doubt eager—to use his leadership in the international field when peace becomes possible.

The peace which the President

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

'Prepared Peace' Is Keynote

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—Some highlights in President Roosevelt's address follow:

"The first President of the United States warned us against entangling foreign alliances. The present President of the United States subscribes to and follows that precept. But trade co-operation with the rest of the world does not violate that precept in any way. . . .

"Even as through these trade agreements we prepare to co-operate in a world that wants peace, we must likewise be prepared to take care of ourselves if the world cannot attain peace.

"For several years past we have been compelled to strengthen our own national defense. That has created a very large portion of our Treasury deficits.

"This year, in the light of continuing world uncertainty, I am asking the Congress for Army and Navy increases, which are based not on panic but on common sense. They are not as great as enthusiastic alarmists seek. They are not as small as unrealistic persons claiming superior private information would demand. . . .

"We still believe with the framers of the Constitution," the Chief Executive stressed, that "our best defense is the promotion of our general welfare and domestic tranquility. . . .

"You are well aware that dictatorships—and the philosophy of force which justifies and accompanies dictatorships—have originated in almost every case in the necessity for drastic action to improve internal conditions where democratic action for one reason or another has failed to respond to modern needs and modern demands. . . .

"We must as a united people keep ablaze on this continent the flames of human liberty, of reason, of democracy and of fair play as living things to be preserved for the better world that is to come."

Text of President's message to Congress: Page 5.

Dies Report Says Reds on Run But That Probe Should Go On

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Taking a large share of credit for the "dark days" now descended upon Communism and Fascism within the United States, the Dies Committee today urged Congress to continue its investigation of un-American activities until present confusion in these groups is "turned into complete rout."

The committee, in a report signed by all seven members, told the House as it convened that "its efforts to expose un-American activities should keep pace with an active campaign of prosecution by the various agencies of Government to the end that America and American institutions may successfully repel these insidious forms of attack by foreign powers."

Among significant conclusions in the summary of 7,000 pages of printed testimony were these:

The "overwhelming majority" of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (C. I. O.), including its president, John L. Lewis, are "not Communists or Communist sympathizers."

Leadership of some 10 or 12 constituent unions of the C. I. O. out of a total of some 48 unions is "more than tinged with Communism."

Communist Tinge Claimed

Organizations "properly classed as 'Communist Party fronts'" include: American League for Peace and Democracy; International Workers Order; American Student Union; Friends of the Soviet Union; National Negro Congress; Southern Negro Youth Congress; League of American Writers; Workers Alliance; Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign; North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, and Friends of Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

The Communist Party of the United States is a foreign conspiracy masked as a political party.

The party's activities, in the opinion of the committee, constitute a violation of the treaty of recognition with Soviet Russia entered into in 1933. Members plus sympathizers and potential supporters of Fascist groups in the United States are "many thousands."

Many of the organizations are set up primarily for the purpose of "selling religious and racial hatred" and their "leaders are nothing more than racketeers."

Now on Way Out

Looking back over its disclosures of the last year, the committee pointed to them as an unquestionably "important factor" in the imprisonment of Fritz Kuhn "Führer" of the German-American Bund, the indictment of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party on passport falsifying charges, the disappearance of William Dudley Pelley, leader of the "Silver Shirts," and the arrest or escape of other anti-American agitators.

"The German-American Bund, the Communist Party, the Silver Shirts and some other similar organizations have fallen upon the

(Continued on Page 20, Column 1)

This Changing World

The Soviet Enigma Starts With Stalin's Fears Which Required That Two Powerful Nations Should War and That He Crush Finland

By H. B. Elliston

Stockholm, Jan. 3

The Soviet enigma began to erect a huge question mark over world discussion when Vyacheslaff Molotoff displaced Maxim Litvinoff as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Litvinoff's crime consisted of his failure to persuade the world that peace was one and indivisible. This is the policy of collective security claiming that nations in common shall take up arms against the peace breaker.

Of all nations this collective security policy was most precious to Soviet Russia. For Joseph Stalin has always seen a Briton or a German under his bed at night. His is the fear of a ward boss losing his bailiwick. It is the fear, moreover, that a coalition might be set up against the world revolutionary forces focussed in Moscow.

Yes, collective security suited Stalin quite nicely. It kept the man in the Kremlin safe in authority and world revolution shielded from collective reprisals.

* * *

Munich spelled the end of this policy of collective security and sidetracked its headquarters at Geneva. Then came the "resignation" of Mr. Litvinoff. The alarmed Stalin now saw a Briton and a German under his bed together. Sauve qui peut. "Every man for himself" and collective security are incompatible. So Stalin found himself under a pressing compunction to look out for his own individual security.

What should he do? Clearly he must do his utmost to break up the Anglo-German combination. Munich collapsed of its own way while he was making his decision. But Stalin did not relax his efforts to establish his own security or safety belt. He feared the resuscitation of Munich much more than the collapse of Munich. Accordingly his diplomacy from then on was directed at the prevention of a German-British combination.

With this object in view he treated with both German and Briton when they came to Moscow seeking a Russian agreement. To whom should he turn? To neither, really. What he wanted was to see them fall out so completely that there would be no chance of a resuscitation of Munich. The record in short shows that he wanted Germany and Britain to go to war.

* * *

Logically Stalin would bring on war by signing up with Germany. He did. A vastly different approach to this pact was pictured by Joachim von Ribbentrop, Adolf Hitler's Foreign Minister. Herr von Ribbentrop imagined that it would frighten Britain into keeping the peace at any German price. But the German still has a lot to learn about Britain.

Stalin knew better. His insight into Britain had the edge on Herr von Ribbentrop's actual acquaintance with Britain in persuading the Russian dictator that Britain would live up to its Polish engagements. And he knew that that would mean war. He therefore cast in his signature with Nazi Germany.

The Nazi "still" war has not allayed Stalinist fears by any means. No man in the world, I am convinced, is more bothered by the "phoney war" than Stalin. It was up to Stalin to make sure of his safety belt while his enemies were in formal combat. Indeed, he had exacted from Berlin what he had unsuccessfully tried to exact from London: the Baltic prize for his agreement.

This is the reason why Stalin is trying to beat down Finland. Finland stands in the way of Stalin sealing up the most vulnerable entrance to the Soviet Union, the Gulf of Finland. Primarily his motive has nothing to do with world revolution. Primarily it has nothing to do with imperialism. It is a move, it seems to me, of a Government obsessed more than most present governments are obsessed with fears for its own security.

* * *

Time was the essence of the matter to Stalin. It was an absurd season to start operations in Finland. It was an absurd miscalculation to count on a Finnish breakup. Both factors show the extent of Stalinist fears. But to the Kremlin the feeling, which I have heard voiced in many European quarters, that the war would turn out to be an eastern war ultimately directed against Russia, amounted to a conviction.

Stalin knows the vast amount of men and material which Britain and France are amassing in Egypt and Syria. He must know of the Soviet territory that the Allies are said to have promised to his former friend Turkey in case of a Soviet-Turkish conflict. Likely he feels that German eyes will be fixed on the Ukraine when they can be taken off Britain.

A quick sealing up of the Gulf of Finland consequently seems to have been envisaged in the Kremlin as a preliminary measure to a full concentration of forces in the south where Stalin feels his real danger to lie. I feel this is the explanation of the Russian enigma.

Ban on Low-Cost Milk Is Off As Board Reconsiders Ruling

The moratorium on distribution of low-cost surplus milk to welfare and WPA families resulting from a State-Federal disagreement over the handling charge will come to an end tomorrow through Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's action forcing the State Milk Control Board to waive its ruling that the handling charge must be increased from an average 1.4 cents a quart to 2 cents.

The Milk Control Board ruling, establishing the uniform two-cent rate, was immediately opposed by the United States Department of Agriculture because it destroyed the competitive bidding on the handling charge as required by Federal law. Therefore, the Federal Government withheld its 1.8 cents a quart subsidy to the dealers, with the result that distribution to 270,000 persons throughout 28 Greater Boston cities and towns was halted yesterday.

Action Reconsidered

Governor Saltonstall stepped into the controversy yesterday, ordered the Board to reconsider its action and almost immediately Joseph C. Cort, Chairman of the Milk Control Board, telegraphed Washington that the board had decided to allow competitive bidding.

Quickly the Department of Agriculture ordered resumption of distribution tomorrow at the 97 distributing stations in Greater Boston. John C. Stalker, State Director of Commodity Distribution, said the activity would be back to normal on Friday. The normal rate is 66,000 to 67,000 quarts a day.

Meanwhile, Mr. Stalker revealed plans are being considered for extension of the milk distribution program to the Fall River, Lowell and Lawrence areas.

In the telegram to Mr. Cort notifying him that the program would be resumed, O. M. Reed, Acting Chief of the Dairy Section of the Agriculture Department's Division of Marketing, denied previous statements by Mr. Cort that the Board's ruling had been used by the Department as an excuse for abandoning the milk distribution program.

Accused Board

At the same time Mr. Reed accused the Board of fixing minimum handling charges without notifying Federal authorities or the milk handlers until some handlers had submitted bids for providing the milk in various communities. Some of these handlers, Mr. Reed said, were preparing bids far below the minimum set by the board. He added he saw no reason why the costs of the program should be increased "solely for the benefit of the Boston distributors."

Previously explaining the Board's 2-cent per quart ruling, Mr. Cort said the Board had to set this price to prevent the selling of milk below cost.

The distribution program has several points:

1. The Federal Government pays 1.8 cents a quart subsidy to the handlers.

2. The communities benefiting by the program pay a handling charge to the handlers ranging from .9 cents to 2 cents a quart, or an average of 1.4 cents.

3. Welfare recipients pay five cents a quart and WPA recipients pay seven cents a quart for the milk, this money also going to the handlers.

Court Hands Labor Act Right Back to Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — In three decisive opinions in the Supreme Court the validity of the far-reaching powers of the National Labor Relations Board have once more been affirmed, while at the same time the question of amending the Act has been placed squarely on the doorstep of Congress as it reassembles today for its new session.

Important as are the points of law cleared up by the three unanimous opinions, they are momentarily overbalanced politically by the fact that the burden of amending or not amending the Law is now delivered emphatically to Congress, which enacted the controversial legislation in the first place.

Heretofore, in the four congressional investigations of the Act and the Labor Board, the charge has been frequently made that the Board has exceeded its authority and gone beyond its delegated powers. This has been as frequently denied by the advocates of the Act, who have pointed to the long list of victories for its interpretations won in the Supreme Court.

Three more of these are now delivered in a bunch, and timed dramatically to come just as Congressmen unbuckle their valises and unpack their trunks for the new session, which is likely to find the Labor Act one of its thorniest questions. Simultaneous investigations of the statute are already under way in Senate and House.

Up to Congress

The Supreme Court has now said in effect that Congress must have known what it wanted when it passed the Act; that the Act is not unconstitutional; that the Act gave the Labor Board broad discretionary authority which in these three cases, at least, it has not abused, contrary to the earlier findings of the lower courts; and that if the situation is to be changed, then the responsibility is upon Congress to change it—not upon the Supreme Court.

Involved in the whole subject is the ancient controversy over the power of the High Court over legislation. In former days it was frequently asserted that the Court itself was a "third legislative body"; that in shaping and emasculating the labor provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Act, for example, it pulled the congressional chestnuts out of the fire and rescued it from the embarrassing position caused by passing too loose legislation.

Now the complexion of the High Court is changed. Its affirmation of the validity of the Labor Board's rulings does not necessarily imply its approval of the Board's wisdom; it does imply that so far as the Court is concerned it can find (1) no constitutional objection, and (2) no evidence that the Board has gone beyond its delegated authority. So sweeping is this authority that if its membership were changed its methods might be different, but so far as the Court is concerned, that is a matter up to Congress. The blunt problem thus posed may be a chilly greeting for a good many Congressmen, coming back to Washington this cold winter afternoon.

How Court Has Ruled

Including the three new cases, the Supreme Court has upheld the Board in 18 out of a total of 22 decisions, decided against it twice, and given it a partial victory in two more. This is a unique record of success for a federal administrative agency, particularly in dealing with so complex a law; and it has caused many critics to shift their attacks from the three-man board to the Act itself.

It is significant that the Supreme Court has been much more favorable to the Board than the lower, circuit courts. In two of three decisions yesterday the justices reversed circuit courts in the Board's favor. Some such ratio for reversal as this has occurred from the start, offering a further commentary on the new line of precedents being set down by the high tribunal in this bitterly controversial territory. Many of these Supreme Court verdicts have been rendered by split opinions, but in yesterday's three cases no dissent was expressed in any case by the eight justices now sitting, though in one of them Mr. Justice McReynolds, did not participate.

Friends of the Labor Board hailed the three decisions with exultation, as did members of the Congress of Industrial Organization who benefitted in two cases as against the American Federation of Labor.

For members of Congress the decisions clearly outlined the nature of the Labor Board's present authority and thus made easier any discussion of proposed changes.

N. Y. Council Is Warned On Tax Increase

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—A new City Council of 21 members, smaller by five members than last year's body, the first elected under the proportional representation system of voting, got down to work today divided into three blocs.

The majority of 14 Democrats is headed by John Cashmore, who was re-elected Vice-Chairman of the Council; Mrs. Genevieve B. Earle, heads a minority group of five Fusion, Labor Party, and Republican members, while Alfred E. Smith, Jr., and John M. Christensen have indicated they will be independent, not having aligned themselves with either of the other groups.

The new Council was inducted into office yesterday with a strong plea by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia for strict economy in City expenditures during the coming year, declaring that the City could not stand further taxation.

The Council, in sharp contrast to the violent scenes of two years ago, got down to business quickly and harmoniously, with the Democratic majority passing out political plums to party faithfuls in true Tammany style, the 14-member majority handed the Democrats in the last election and which will give the Council the power to override mayoral vetoes being too much for the minority groups to be able to effectively cope with.

The most important post filled was that of City Clerk and Clerk of the Council, which the Democrats gave to H. Warren Hubbard, Tammany District Leader. Other stenographic and office positions with increments ranging from $2,195 to $4,640 were filled with the faithful.

Alfred E. Smith, Sr., four times Governor of New York State, was present at the Council meeting to see Alfred, Jr., assume his duties as Councilman, but did not make a formal speech. After the meeting, however, he voiced disapproval of the proportional representation system of voting under which the last two councils were elected.

"It's one of those things in government that is theoretically perfect, but practically has very many bad spots," Mr. Smith declared. "Under it, my old district is not represented unless my son Al does it. As a matter of fact, nobody living south of Fifty-Ninth Street is represented at all."

A Bit of Art From the 18th Century

Crocker Art Gallery

Sepia Drawing by Daniel Chodowiecki, 1726-1801
One of the 98 German drawings shown in brochure of Crocker Art Gallery, Sacramento, Calif.

Crocker Gallery Issues Brochure Of Drawings by Old German Masters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Art collectors and connoisseurs are making heavy demands on the Crocker Art Gallery brochure of drawings by old German masters, recently published under the guidance of Harry Noyes Pratt, Manager-Director of the gallery.

The brochure climaxes three years of research and rechecking each of the 98 German drawings by the gallery against reliable data of the Fogg Museum at Harvard, New York's Metropolitan and galleries in London and Berlin.

Within the pages of the booklet are 20 reproductions of master drawings and annotations on five centuries of German art, from the 15th to the 19th.

This group of drawings, together with more than 900 others representing various countries, were discovered stored in the gallery basement when Mr. Pratt took charge three years ago. The others will be presented in brochures from time to time.

Most of the drawings are on heavy paper, hand made from linen.

Because there were forgeries in drawings and signatures in the past, just as today, work of determining the authenticity is as exciting as being a detective, according to Mr. Pratt. He said:

"Sometimes clues come from seemingly insignificant things—a fragment of a stained glass window in some old cathedral, the tilt of a head or similar details."

In the case of "Saints and Madonnas" in the brochure, ink tests revealed the Martin Schonauer initialing had been faked and led to the authentic attribution to the Master of the Coburg Rondels.

Of greatest importance to the art world is Albert Durer's "Nude." Durer lived from 1471 to 1528 and thus the drawing is very old.

For centuries, according to Mr. Pratt, Daniel Lindmeier's Biblical drawing was titled "Solomon and the Queen of Sheba"; but the drawing in this collection started Mr. Pratt thinking and after thorough study of the Book of Esther, 5:1, 2, in the Bible, he convinced experts that the picture represents "Esther Obtaineth—the Grace of the Golden Scepter."

Mr. Pratt says the mistake was due to the ignorance of the old artists concerning the dress of the ancients. Consequently, they clothed their characters in contemporary garb.

British Right To Seize Mail Denied by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2—On Dec. 22, the United States delivered a note of "vigorous protest" to the British Foreign Office against British detention and censorship of American mails on the high seas, and asked for "early assurances" that this practice would be discontinued.

No reply had been received when the text of the note was made public today.

The language of the note was unusually stern. "The United States Government regards as particularly objectionable the practice of taking mails from vessels which ply directly between American and neutral European ports and which, through some form of duress, are induced to call at designated British control bases. This is believed to be a clear violation of the immunity provided by the Hague convention."

The note is not regarded as impairing in any significant way the warm basic relations between the United States and the British Government. Nevertheless, its tone and the conditions under which it was made public—no reply having been received after 12 days had elapsed—recalled the fact that three other notes of equal or greater importance to this Government have also been left unanswered thus far by the British Government.

Other Notes Unanswered

These are the notice of the establishment of the Inter-American safety zone, delivered to Britain by the President of Panama, the protest against violations of the zone following the incident of the Admiral Graf Spee, and the United States protest against Britain's announced intention to seize exports of German origin on neutral ships on the high seas.

These notes all reflect the fact that Britain and the United States by no means see eye to eye on matters of naval necessity and international law on the high seas. They all call for answers, according to proper diplomatic procedure. As a result, there is a growing feeling on the part of some of the State Department personnel that American demands on the nation commanding the seas are decently motivated, not unmodest, and that they are being given much too scant attention in London. This may account for the increasing bluntness of the language authorized by Secretary of State Cordell Hull, as manifested in this latest note.

The note said, in part:

"The following cases among others have come to the Department of State's attention: On Oct. 10 the British authorities took from the steamship Black Gull 293 sacks of American mail addressed to Rotterdam and 10 sacks addressed to Antwerp. On Oct. 12 authorities in the Downs removed from the Zaandam 77 sacks of parcel post, 33 sacks of registered mail, and 156 sacks of ordinary mail addressed to Belgium, four to Luxemburg, three to Danzig, and 259 to Germany. On Oct. 12 authorities at Weymouth removed from the Black Tern 94 sacks of American mail addressed to Rotterdam, 31 to Antwerp, and 184 to Germany. On Oct. 24 authorities at Kirkwall removed from the Astrid-Thorden 468 bags mail from New York to Gothenburg and 18 bags from New York to Helsingfors. Many individual instances of British censorship of American mails have come to the Department's attention."

May Censor Own Mail

The note granted the right of the British Government to censor its own mail, or mail normally passing through its territory. The United States Government "cannot," it said, "admit the right of the British authorities to interfere with American mails on American or other neutral ships on the high seas, nor can it admit the right of the British Government to censor mail on ships which have involuntarily entered British ports."

Radio Drive for Peace On Lasting Basis Is Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—A two-point program "to stimulate discussion of the fundamental bases of permanent peace" and to gather opinions of experts on the subject was announced by Dr. James T. Shotwell and Dr. William Allan Neilson, formerly President of Smith College, who are heading the movement here, yesterday.

Details of the program follow:

1.—The establishment of a Commission of outstanding experts to study the organization of peace. Dr. Shotwell is Chairman of the Commission, which is independent of any organization and is responsible only to itself and its Executive Committee for its report.

2. A nation-wide discussion in the small towns and cities of America on the same subject which the Commission will consider. It is expected that hundreds of committees throughout the country in business, farming, labor, and women's groups will study the fundamental bases of peace and how to organize it. Through the courtesy of the Columbia Broadcasting System the radio will be used extensively to stimulate this popular discussion.

Dr. Neilson is Chairman of the Executive Committee for the project. Other members are Lucius Eastman, of New York City; Prof. Clyde Eagleton, of New York University; Prof. Charles G. Fenwick, of Bryn Mawr; Roger S. Greene, of Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Emily J. Hickman, of New Jersey College for Women, and Dr. Shotwell. Clark M. Eichelberger is Director.

Various members of the Commission will act as reporters on specific phases of the problem, as for example: "The World in Which We Live," "The Effects of War in Our World," "The Aftermath of the World War of 1914-1918," "Economic and Social Justice," "The World We Want,—The Prerequisites for Peace"; "Principles and Institutions for Organizing Peace," "Transition Problems Following the War," and "The Role of the United States."

Techniques for encouraging widespread public discussion are being developed. A study course has been prepared with bibliography and a kit of literature for the use of study groups.

Two weekly radio programs to correlate student activities throughout the country will begin Saturday, Jan. 27, over the Columbia Network. Youth groups will hear a student round table discussion led by Pennington Haile, from 4 to 4:30 p. m., while Dr. Shotwell will be Master of Ceremonies in a series of broadcasts by specialists in international relations from 6:30 to 6:45 p. m.

A report based on the popular discussions will be issued by the Commission in the spring of 1940.

Leaders of the movement feel that the crystallization of public opinion in the United States on fundamental bases of permanent peace will be of world-wide importance. Clyde Eagleton is Chairman of the Studies Committee, which is composed of Frank G. Boudreau, John Foster Dulles, Henry I. Harriman, Dr. Shotwell, Eugene Staley and Quincy Wright.

Tax Relief Heads Agenda For State Legislatures

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Tax relief and adjustments in social welfare laws stand out on agendas as gavels crack this week and next to open regular sessions of seven state legislatures. At least it is not expected that there will be any new or increased taxes. In several cases it is reported that there may be changes benefiting employers.

Kentucky, Mississippi, and Rhode Island open their legislatures Jan. 2; New York convenes its session Jan. 3; New Jersey and South Carolina, Jan. 9, and Virginia, Jan. 10. Louisiana's, the only other State with a regular session in 1940, will meet in May.

The year will probably see a number of special sessions though, says the Council of State Governments here, especially in view of the changes made by Congress in granting expansion of social security aid to the States. Amendments, expanding federal aid to dependent children, the aged, and the needy blind, were passed after most of the 44 Legislatures in regular session in 1939 had adjourned.

South Carolina, New York and New Jersey will consider revision of unemployment compensation laws to lower the employer-tax rates in firms with good employment records. This is known as the merit rating plan. Action by Congress restricting the Federal pay-roll tax on employers to the first $3,000 of an employee's salary may be followed too by corresponding changes by the states.

Mississippi, in regular, and California and Illinois in special sessions, are expected to discuss increases in old-age assistance, to take advantage of the Federal Government's offer to pay 50 per cent of individual pensions up to $40 per month. Present old-age assistance granted, though, averages only about $20 for the 48 states, and in 16 states the average has been under $15 per person.

A proposal for establishing a State Labor Department is reported on the program in Mississippi. South Carolina may revive last year's measure to consolidate the Labor Department with the Industrial Commission and the Unemployment Compensation Commission. Virginia may follow several other States with a labor relations bill requiring labor and management to lay disputes before a part-time board of conciliation before calling a strike or lockout. California will probably discuss a state labor relations agency.

More help for local education will be sought in Virginia, New York and Mississippi. Mississippi is to consider a plan for financial aid to students in State colleges, as well as a proposal for free textbooks for elementary grades and improved teachers' pay and retirement provisions.

Changes in election laws are to be discussed in Rhode Island, Virginia and New Jersey. Civil service systems for state employees may be proposed in South Carolina and Virginia.

Saskatchewan Roads Serve Hitherto Inaccessible North

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan—A recent review of Saskatchewan's 1939 road-building program reveals that all previous yearly highway construction records have been surpassed, with the result that vast stretches of hitherto inaccessible northlands have been opened up to greater development.

In the last 10 years, large areas of northern lands, in a rim that stretches clear across the Province from Alberta to Manitoba, have been opened for settlement, due mostly to the transfer of settlers from drought-stricken lands of the south. The influx of these settlers brought demands for and the building of new roads.

Most outstanding of the 1939 road development of the north was the 120-mile stretch from Green Lake into the northwest to the settlement of Ile á la Crosse on the big lake of the same name.

Previously this was but a horse and wagon trail but with the expenditure of only $22,000 and by using relief recipients for labor, the province has now a highway fit for motor travel. A new link of 35 miles of standard earth road between the railhead town of Meadow Lake to Green Lake provides the necessary link between the provincial highway system with the new northern road.

New Provincial Park

Farther to the east, with Federal funds, is being built a provincial highway into Lac la Ronge, an area surrounding the northern lake of the same name, and which has been set aside as a new provincial park. With the completion of this highway, expected in 1940, a new tourist playground will be opened. The road will connect Prince Albert National Park with the Lac la Ronge Park, which is considered to be one of the outstanding park areas in Western Canada. The lake is dotted with thousands of small islets and it has miles of sandy beach.

With the view of developing tourist traffic for the Lac la Ronge Park, the Province has already provided for protection of the timber resources by prohibiting lumbering operations. It also is providing special patrols to check fire hazards and it will build special camp sites along the highway for tourists' use.

May Work Out Taxes

Under survey is another highway project that will give access to the northeastern timberlands between Nipawin, Saskatchewan, and Flin Flon, a mining town that lies on the Manitoba-Alberta border.

Flin Flon, a prosperous community, has no highway outlet to the outside with the result that Flin Flon motorists, though owning cars, have no roads on which to operate them, save for a few odd miles around the town. Flin Flon has tried to interest oil and motor companies in financing the building of a highway outlet but has failed. Now the Province of Saskatchewan and the Federal Government are joining hands to get it done.

Goldfields, another mining town, in Northwestern Saskatchewan, also is seeking roads.

Besides these outstanding examples of northern road building, much minor roadwork has been accomplished all through the newly settled areas of the north. The Province has financed the building of these roads, and has encouraged work on them by settlers by instituting a policy of allowing them to work out taxes and past relief bills.

Peace Formula Ends Strike In San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 3 (AP)—An agreement ending San Francisco's port tie-up was signed this morning and work gangs were notified to begin moving cargo at 1 p. m.

Representatives of the striking Congress of Industrial Organizations ship clerks and their employers agreed to resume contract negotiations Friday.

Acceptance of the settlement plan was voted late yesterday by Union members. It previously had been approved by employers.

The strike has tied up major shipping on the San Francisco waterfront since Nov. 10, when longshoremen refused to cross the newly posted picket lines of the Clerks' Union.

The dispute centered around the Union's demands in new contract negotiations for preferential hiring for monthly clerks, comprising about a third of the Union's membership of approximately 650. Employers refused to grant the demand, and later refused to arbitrate this issue, although they agreed in the final settlement to arbitration of some minor points if these questions are not settled in 10 more days of negotiations.

Under the seven-point settlement formula, the clerks will drop temporarily their preferential hiring demands and return to work under the same conditions prevailing when the strike was called, pending achievement of a new work contract. The agreement also provided that Dean Wayne L. Morse of the University of Oregon Law School, Pacific Coast waterfront arbitrator, be named as impartial member of an arbitration board of three to settle issues except those involving preferential hiring, if negotiations leave these matters unsettled.

It was agreed that in the event Dean Morse was unable to serve, he should select a substitute.

Lutheran Leadership Questions Roosevelt Vatican Appointment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 — Concern at President Roosevelt's action in appointing an American envoy to the Vatican continues to be expressed by Protestant leaders who warn that the country needs to be alert against permitting a "personal representative" becoming an official representative at the Holy See.

Following the letter of protest delivered to the White House last week in behalf of 10,250,000 Baptists, the Rev. Dr. E. F. Poppen, President of the American Lutheran Church of 4,000,000 members, has made public a statement in which he says that "the distinction between a personal representative of the President and an official representative of his Administration and of the American people will probably not be understood, or even ignored, at the Vatican, and throughout Europe.

"And over here, the distinction may soon be forgotten, even by the President himself. Eventually, if not now, our country would find itself credited with an official representative at the Vatican."

Emphatic Negative

"However remote the danger may be, it is there, undeniably. Wherefore my answer to the question: Do I approve the President's sending a personal representative to the Pope? is a most emphatic no."

Joseph Lewis, President of the New York League for the Separation of Church and State, describes the naming of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor to serve at Vatican City as "a step with ominous implications."

"There does not exist," Mr. Lewis contends, "at the present moment any emergency that, in our opinion, justified President Roosevelt's scrapping the historical tradition of this country in remaining free from entangling alliances, whether religious or political.

"Can it be that President Roosevelt is attempting to make political capital at the expense of the basic principles providing for the separation of Church and State in these United States of America? Secularism, the separation of Church and State, is the magic principle that has made this Government the outstanding success among the nations of the world."

The views expressed by Dr. Poppen and Mr. Lewis appear in a symposium in the United States News, capital weekly, in the course of which Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston, the Rev. James E. Freeman of Washington, D. C. and Dr. E. Dew Jones of Detroit commend the President's move as a mission of peace.

Dr. Eliot believes the action is timely and far-sighted and that it will unite religious energies in behalf of peace. The Rev. Mr. Freeman writes that "any sincere effort to effect world peace, a peace that is founded in righteousness, is to be commended." Dr. Jones applauds "President Roosevelt's co-operation with the Pope in behalf of world peace. The peace of the world transcends creedal, political, and racial distinctions and calls for the united effort of all right-thinking people."

The United States News' symposium also quotes from an editorial from The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 26 to the effect that the "American people will be watching the new Ambassador-at-Large, eager to have him active in all wise ways in promoting peace, but alert that his principal assignment does not become an oblique first step toward official relations with the Papacy. . . ."

The need for spiritual regeneration as the only secure basis for a future peace and as the only protection against Nazism and Communism is stressed by Vera Micheles Dean, research director of the Foreign Policy Association, in its current bulletin.

Challenge to Religion

Mrs. Dean points out that organized religions have often failed to provide men with that inspiration which, rightly or wrongly, many of them have sought in Naziism and Communism, and she concludes that the doctrines of these isms will be defeated only when organized religions co-operate with the democratic forces to fulfill the great promises which democracy continues to hold out to the world.

"To the extent that religious leaders, of whatever faith, show concern for the material as well as spiritual welfare of their flocks," Mrs. Dean writes, "to that extent their objectives coincide, and will continue to coincide, with those of twentieth-century democracy.

"But whenever they place their services at the disposal of autocratic governments which block social and economic reforms—as in Tsarist Russia and monarchist Spain—they tend to forfeit the confidence of their peoples, and create the danger that a revolution against autocracy may also develop into an attack on organized religion.

"True Christianity is represented by a genuine attempt to foster conditions of life, both within and between nations, which would assure a minimum of comfort and security for all."

Restoration in View For Old N. C. House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BERN, N. C.—Prentice Duell, research Fellow in Etruscan art at Harvard University, and Dr. A. R. Kelly, of Washington, Chief of archaeological sites, National Park Service, will come here to inspect the original site of historic Tryon Palace, where it is planned to excavate during the winter as a preliminary step in what is hoped will lead eventually to restoration of the $80,000 structure regarded as "the finest house in Colonial America." Only one wing remains, the rest of the mansion having been burned in 1798.

Dr. Kelly is expected to come at the request of Representative G. A. Barden and Dr. Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, to give advice on this and other excavation projects contemplated under an approved $205,000 state-wide WPA archaeological project for North Carolina, sponsored by the University and several State historical organizations.

Mr. Duell has been offered the post of directing the proposed excavations here, as well as those at Bath, the oldest town in North Carolina, where complete restoration of the oldest church building still standing in the State and other old structures is already under way.

Virginia Chamber Shows Way To Avoid Taxes by Economies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — The report of the Committee on Taxation and Government of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce will show the way to efficiency and government in administration of the State's affairs that will potentially save millions of dollars annually in routine operating expense, Maj. Raymond Bottom, President of the Chamber, commented here in announcing that the directors will act on the report at a meeting called for Jan. 18.

"The report," Major Bottom said, "is designed to perfect and bring up-to-date the reorganization initiated in 1927. Since that year there have been many additions to state governmental agencies and functions that have not yet been integrated or co-ordinated with existing agencies. An urgent need exists that consolidations be undertaken in line with sound business practice, and that functions of the several departments and agencies be correlated so as to eliminate costly duplication of effort and of overhead.

"We have at our hands in savings in operating costs a resource for added revenues for essential functions of government that should be fully exploited before any increase in taxes is undertaken. The report of the Committee makes observations on the existing non-homogeneous system and suggests the directions in which consolidations cou'd be effected in behalf of economy and efficiency.

"Certainly the simple fact of the existence of 84 independent or semi-independent units in our State government organization itself indicates the savings, and the consequent availability of the money for expansion of essential functions, that are promised from a forthright and sincere approach to the problem that this situation presents.

"If it is necessary that sums for functions of government be provided in excess of those that will become available from the normally increasing revenues of the State under the present tax structure it should be made certain first that no waste exists in disbursements of present appropriations. If we are spending money for non-essential activities, for duplication of functions, for multiple-overhead operations, we should make such changes in the organization as are necessary in order to produce the greatest efficiency and economy before adding to the burdens upon the people in the way of higher taxes.

"It appears probable that the savings to be effected in general fund expenditures from an efficient reorganization and perfection of our functions of state government will go a long way toward providing the money required for essential additional activities of welfare, education, and public health so vital to the well being of our people."

Espionage Keeps G-Men Busy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported to Congress today that demands on the Bureau in the 1939 fiscal year were the heaviest in 15 years, largely as the result of espionage investigations.

He attributed part of the increase to inquiries into anti-trust law violations and the Federal judiciary.

Mr. Hoover said that espionage cases totaled 1,651 during the year, compared with 250 in the 1938 fiscal year and an average of 35 in each of the five preceding years.

As many as 200 FBI agents worked simultaneously on an investigation of the fertilizer industry for the anti-trust division of the Justice Department, Mr. Hoover said. He added that the judicial investigation occupied "scores" of agents.

Attorney General Murphy, making his first annual report, described Federal criminal procedure as "highly unsatisfactory" and urged Congress to enact legislation giving the Supreme Court power to revise the rules.

Thurman Arnold, chief of the anti-trust division, said that his unit needed additional personnel to handle complaints. At the end of the fiscal year, he noted, the division had more than 650 complaints on which it was unable to do any work.

The Attorney General recommended:

That Congress not consider legislation concerning administrative law until a special committee appointed by Mr. Murphy reports on its study.

Additional funds for the Federal Bureau of Investigation to provide for greater activity against espionage and sabotage.

Increased facilities for housing Federal prisoners.

Legislation to require registration of all firearms and a small transfer tax for informative purposes.

Placing of referees in bankruptcy on a salary instead of a fee basis.

Bringing Deputy United States Marshals into the competitive classified civil service.

Establishing the office of public defender in Federal courts.

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Behind the Headlines

Use of 'Americanity' as substitute for 'Americanism' proposed for a hemisphere tired of isms—Word has special meaning for people of the Americas for it connotes, first of all, liberty.

Use of the word "Americanity" as a substitute for "Americanism" or "Pan-Americanism" is advocated by the newly elected President of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish, Francis M. Kercheville of the University of New Mexico.

Dr. Kercheville, like many other Americans, is fed up with "isms." There is little enthusiasm in the United States for Fascism, Communism, Naziism, or any of the others of this ilk that manage to get a prominent place in the headlines.

Attachment to the ideals of the United States, or of the American countries in general, is more than just an "ism" to most citizens. It is not a mere philosophical doctrine, but a way of living.

A sense of disparagement often attaches to the suffix "ism." One hardly ever hears the term "Christianism," for example, except in rare cases where critics of that faith use the word depreciatively. "Christianity" seems much better to describe the religion of Christians.

Special Meaning

Americanism, or Americanity, has a very special meaning for the people of the Americas. It connotes, first of all, liberty, for the nations of the Americas—with the exception of Canada and a few small colonial dependencies—had their origins in the efforts of New World citizens to free themselves from the "isms" and the domination of Old World countries.

One seeks in vain for a word which means to citizens of other nations just what Americanism, or Americanity, means to Americans.

The British subject, wherever found, is proud of his homeland, but his attachment to the United Kingdom is not expressed in the words Britishism nor Englishman nor Anglicism, nor Anglicanity. These words imply a quality or characteristic, or form of expression that is peculiar to England or Great Britain. They do not mean to the Britisher what Americanism or Americanity means to an American.

Even less do the words Frenchism or Gallicism or Gallicanity mean to the Frenchman what the corresponding words mean to an American.

Americanism means a lot to the American, and the term Americanity, although it does not roll off the tongue quite so readily, seems to express this meaning even better.

Use of 'American'

To some degree, the people of the United States have usurped for themselves the term American, and all its derivatives. Canadians and citizens of the Latin-American nations are sometimes impatient with this, and look upon it as sheer presumption. Are they not just as much entitled as the people of the United States to be known as Americans?

They are, but difficulties arise when one tries to carry this rule into practice. It is easy for a resident of Canada to call himself a Canadian, but does anyone think for an instant that a citizen of the United States of America is going to take the time and the trouble to describe himself as a "United-States-of-American"? You can't hustle in the fashion that is supposed to be peculiar to the Yankee and take time enough to say all that.

Likewise the citizens of Mexico, or Brazil, or Chile can best describe himself as a Mexican, or a Brazilian, or a Chilean. When he does so, you know where he lives. But if he was content to call himself only an American, you would get a very hazy notion of his home address.

The citizen of the United States, on the other hand, can only call himself an American, unless he resorts to a lot of circumlocution. He admits the others are Americans, but they have other and more convenient labels. He may admit their Americanism—or their Americanity—but the term perforce means more to him than to any of the rest. It is his only national designation.

New Independence

The term Americanity may not catch on very rapidly. It is not so easy to say as Americanism or at least it does not seem so until we get used to it. But it has a precision and a dignity that command respect, and its connotations are better and higher. It implies another declaration of independence from certain old world theories and "isms" which many an American would be willing to sign today.

Rex Miller

South America Faces New Year Hopefully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—New Year comes to South America with evidences of gains for democracy while controversy continues regarding the problems of security and neutrality raised by the Anglo-German naval battle off the River Plate and the self-destruction of the German pocket battleship the Admiral Graf Spee.

These problems, greatest of which involves respect for the 300-mile security boundary, weigh heavily on the ten states south of Panama. There are differences of national appreciations, within the broad limits of the Panama Declaration, but there is one unanimous and determined resolution this New Year: neutrality must be preserved at all costs.

Neither itinerant traveler nor permanent observer can evade this conclusion. South American countries, despite overwhelming popular sympathies with the Allied cause, refuse to be swerved from their declared paths of neutrality. It is their wish that the New World shall be kept spiritually intact, in the cause of world peace and civilization.

Assimilation of future immigrant population in this sphere must not be handicapped by participation in European strife, it is stated. South America must be the "promised land" for all Europeans, regardless of ancestry. That is the goal emphasized this New Year. It is pointed out that, in comparison with this, it matters little whether the "security belt" measures the legal three or the symbolical 300 miles.

Prefer Steady Gain

Year-end economic assessments have provoked South Americans to compare their situation with that of a quarter of a century back. Their domestic worries are fewer, thanks to the crisis-devised control machinery, but the expected boom in foreign trade has not yet developed.

Prewar preparations and coordinated Allied buying, together with insistence on reservation of their own exchange for sales to South America, clipped the wings of the optimists. North American gains in the market have been recorded but are not so considerable as in the last war. South Americans prefer the steady and permanent gains promised by the Hull trade pacts.

New Year finds two countries, Bolivia and Ecuador, preparing Presidential elections. Gen. Enrique Peñaranda looms for Bolivians as a possible leader from continued post-Chaco war recriminations between the Army, political parties, and a populace aspiring to higher standards.

Problems are similar in Ecuador, but there the votings are less dependable. At this time a boisterous election campaign is distinguished by street collisions between the supporters of the Presidential candidates, Drs. Velasco Ibarra and Arroyo del Rio.

Colombia and Venezuela commence 1940 with the recently-signed nonaggression and arbitration pact, the significance of which escaped many observers whose eyes were fixed on the Montevideo naval drama.

President Santos of Colombia, before the closing of the old year, was given special powers to deal with economic problems developed by war.

President Contreras aims to diversify the productive interests of his fellow-countrymen. Venezuela, he considers, has been too absorbed in oil. In 1940 more will be heard of coffee and general agriculture—and of the fishing industry which Basque immigrants are to develop.

Argentine Politics

The New Year may bring important political developments in Argentina. President Ortiz has shown once again that he wants fair elections during his regime. He has displeased conservative supporters, but the strong radical opposition is hopeful. A broader and more democratic base for his Government may be impending.

The economic strength of the country continues, well illustrated by the attraction of foreign funds, especially those of southern neighbors. Negotiations are proceeding in Buenos Aires for a United States-Argentine trade pact, but chief local interest at this time attaches to the big British food contracts.

Brazil, relatively quiet and steady during the year under the firm but benevolent dictatorship of President Vargas, faces the New Year with justified optimism. Reconstruction has been easier by freely co-operating with the "good neighbor" of the North, for the United States has been constant and generous in its finacial assistance. Allied purchases will also help to make up for the losses of German trade, though Brazil, differing from some South American states, had made an effort to reduce its barter associations some time before war broke out.

At this season Peru has a new President, Don Manuel Prado. Constitutional Government has been restored and there are 1940 prospects of political reconciliation and toleration. The economic picture is relatively bright.

In Paraguay, a new President, Gen. José Estigarribia, is just getting into his stride. In external policy he has followed the successful Bolivian practice of making friends with all bordering states, including Bolivia, the former Chaco enemy. At home he intends to push communications, especially roads.

Barter Difficulties

Uruguay, apart from its year-end international experiences, has to get out of difficulties caused by the Rio Negro hydro-electric works, which depended on a barter pact with Germany. President Baldomir is especially interested in this problem.

The Chilean masses are observing the first anniversary of the Popular Front Government of President Aguirre. They are determined there shall be no retreat from its program of social advancement.

Looking back on 1939 and leaving the war on one side, the year was notable for more liberal developments in the Continent. There is greater freedom of the press, and the urge to constitutional development has been apparent in Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay, and Ecuador. Progress must be slow, it is noted, in a country like Venezuela, though remarkable changes have been effected there since the passing of the Gomez dictatorship.

President Vargas continues as the Brazilian dictator, but war classifications have compelled him to emphasize that his country is an American democracy. Speaking generally, Pan-American gatherings and continued affirmation of the democratic front in the New World have made for more liberalism in southern countries.

Pioneer Secrets in Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tillamook, Ore.

A few blocks from the pounding surf of the Pacific Ocean is a building that proves the adage "necessity is the mother of invention." The building is the Tillamook County Pioneers' Museum, containing a running story, in actual objects, of the history of this section of the Oregon Country.

The Museum contains more than 3,000 items that have played a part in the building of the Northwest.

Indian life in the Tillamook area is traced by mortars, bowls, pestles, wooden fishhooks, blankets, and baskets. From these the Indians turned to articles made by the white man and purveyed by the Hudson's Bay Company. Of this type of merchandise the Museum displays shawls, various items of wearing apparel, brass-studded chests, among many things.

Pioneer Home

The pioneer home is represented almost in its entirety. Kitchen equipment includes kitchenware, homemade butter bowl and ladle, dash churn, Dutch oven and numerous small cooking implements. Furniture of all types, wrested from huge Pacific trees with the ax, drawknife, mallet and frow. The Museum has a collection of early, homemade tools, including even wooden braces for holding auger bits.

Important in the development of any country are the offensive and defensive weapons of the inhabitants. From the Indians came bows, arrows, and quivers. With the first of the white men came the flintlock and muzzle-loading blunderbuss. This was followed by the elongated musket of Indian scouts and frontiersmen, and on down to the modern breech-loading rifle.

Early Transportation

Transportation disclosed the greatest field of achievement. The clumsy ox yoke that was so conspicuous a part of the moving equipment of the first people to sally westward in prairie schooners finds an important spot in the Museum's picture of transportation. This was followed by sidesaddle, packsaddle and stagecoach, the vehicle that wrote itself into a large portion of western history.

The Museum also goes in for "firsts" of more modern times. It houses the first automobile to come to Tillamook County. The first sewing machine to be carried into the county is also housed in the building. Musical instruments were not common, but the urge for musical entertainment for groups or in the home overcame the lack of instruments by having them made at home. A very creditable violin is a prize item in the Museum. It is handmade from a variety of woods grown in Tillamook County; each piece of wood is labeled with its individual history.

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In Job of Mahler, Mengelberg, and Toscanini

Newsphotos

John Barbirolli
Conductor of New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra

Canada's First Botanic Garden Being Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — The recently formed Royal Canadian Horticultural Society plans to start work early in the spring on a botanic garden, the first of its kind in Canada. It is to be established on a site of 35 acres near Toronto, which has been presented to the Society with the stipulation that the garden be developed in five years, H. J. Moore, Islington, general organizer of the Peace Garden Committee announced. Mr. Moore is secretary pro-tem of the new organization.

The garden will be modeled on the plan of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, said Mr. Moore. Present plans call for the building of a lecture hall and experimental institute on the site as soon as development is under way. The property is valued at more than $200,000. Soils are said to be ideal for growing almost every type of plant. The Society proposes to train youth there as landscape gardeners later, it is understood.

Membership in the new organization is open to parks commissioners of cities and towns, as well as horticultural societies and individuals. Invitations have been extended to the Governor General and to the Lieutenant-Governors of the various provinces to become its patrons.

President's Wife Sees Maturity As Tempering Views

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt philosophized yesterday that it's not what young people think now that is important—it's what they'll be thinking six years from now.

That was her reply to a press conference request for comment on the refusal of the American Student Union to condemn Russia as the aggressor in Finland.

The President's wife added that the group which attended the Union convention probably was representative of a comparatively small slice of students.

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — The American Student Union repudiated its former leadership Dec. 30 and voted for the second time against any proposition that would brand Russia as an aggressor nation in its conflict with Finland.

The fifth annual convention here elected Lee Wiggins, of Hartsville, S. C., National Chairman to succeed Molly Yard, of Chicago, and named Herbert Witt, of New York, Executive Secretary in place of Joseph Lash, of New York. Mr. Lash had announced he would not seek re-election.

Mr. Lash and Miss Yard disagreed with the overwhelming action of the convention in ignoring the Russo-Finnish hostilities in the ASU's peace policy statement.

The delegates voted down a proposal to allow all members to decide by referendum whether they regarded Russia as an aggressor.

The minority group, however, organized immediately for a campaign to force a referendum by obtaining the consent of 10 per cent of the ASU membership, a constitutional procedure. Alan Gottlieb, Harvard University student of Winnetka, Ill., was named Chairman of the group's eight-member Executive Committee.

Election of officers closed a four-day session attended by 400 delegates.

Tournament of Roses On Television Program

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Television has solved the problem of seeing Pasadena's famed Tournament of Roses, yet avoiding the crowd of a million or so.

Thomas S. Lee, operating W6XAO in Los Angeles, said many listeners reported excellent reception of the first parade by television Jan. 1, despite clouds and some rain. Portable equipment flashed the images nine miles to Los Angeles, where the station broadcast to several hundred receivers in the metropolitan area.

American Orchestras Draw On Europe's Rich Talent

A Symphony Orchestra Tour
First of 20 Articles

By Winthrop P. Tryon
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Orchestral history, since the invention of sound recording, has become something that can be more or less plainly told; whereas before that it remains mere heresay and the witness of print. We can only guess, therefore, how such a concert body as the Philharmonic Orchestra, (Philharmonic-Symphonic-Symphony Society of New York) performed when it started, nearly 100 years ago; and inasmuch as we cannot, except by unreliable imagination, recall the sound of its early concerts, we are left with little to talk about but matters of organization, which might pertain to a social or a political club as well as to a musical one.

In any case, the subject stands worked out and summed up in a book by James Gibbons Huneker, which must be available in almost any big library. Then, there are available for the research of the studious the files of New York newspapers from the 'forties of the last century down to those of the present one.

For my own part, though I have investigated these sources somewhat in time gone, I will refrain from trying to call back a remote past or to make observation concerning it. Rather, I will record a little of what I myself have experienced with the orchestra; though by so doing I may seem to praise it scantily, and may come a good deal short of giving it the rating it deserves among civic enterprises.

Judged by High Standards

My first contact with the Philharmonic was about 30 years ago, when Gustav Mahler, its conductor at the time, brought it to Boston for a concert in Symphony Hall. I had read many reviews of the New York concerts of Mahler and his men, and I was prepared to hear something of high merit.

My standards were those of a listener at Boston Symphony concerts; and without doubt they were pretty lofty, and maybe top-lofty and prejudiced. For I entertained the notion, encouraged by New York as well as Boston reviewers for many seasons, that the Boston Symphony was superior to any other orchestra in the United States. I felt pretty certain that it had a close rival in the Chicago Symphony and in the Philadelphia Orchestra as well, and a not too remote competitor for honors in the Minneapolis Symphony; but in any case I was quite positive in my view that it took easy rank above anything in New York at that period.

Well, I heard Mahler lead the Philharmonic players on the occasion of a Boston visit, and I got the impression that while Mahler himself was a first-line interpreter, his musicians were in considerable measure second-line executants. Conductor and orchestra were equally artistic in purpose, but were unequally masterful in putting their purposes through. The man with the baton interested me unforgettably, while the men at the intruments struck me as slenderly realizing grand intentions.

The Regime of Stransky

In later seasons, the Philharmonic concert were directed week after week by Josef Stransky, a serious man of music, though no Mahler. Under him the orchestra became a program-grinding machine, sounding always the same, never surpassing a certain honest, matter-of-fact standard, nor falling behind it either.

It went on that way through wartime; and when the war drew to a close and left European art upset, a throng of able and finished instrumentalists found their way to the United States. In consequence, American orchestral resources received a rich replenishment. The effect showed markedly in the condition of an orchestra that was a competitor of the Philharmonic, the New York Symphony; and signs began to appear that the Philharmonic must bestir itself or get crowded off the scene.

Certain solid traits inhered in the Philharmonic, bred, no doubt, from its having survived crises of early days. It had a goodly number of faithful friends in the town, a stanch body of officers, and a determined, even if an ultra-conservative management. Besides, certain of its players, plain to see now, were men of ironclad loyalty and fine musical zeal. It will happen, naturally enough, that the stanchest of organizations will grow somnolent; and for a while the Philharmonic seemed to have gone sound asleep.

Varèse a Skilled Organizer

Into the situation came, late in the spring of 1919, a man named Edgar Varèse, who assembled an orchestra under the name the New Symphony. He was known as a composer, extremely modern in his methods; but he had never been proved in a convincing way as a conductor. Now in New York, musical success can be immediate and complete; and so, by hazard of events, can musical failure. As conductor, Mr. Varèse lost utterly; though as organizer, he triumphed signally. He himself lost, but his cause won; he dropped out as leader, but the orchestra stayed on, Artur Bodanzky taking charge.

Later, the New Symphony changed its name to National Symphony, running under the management of S. E. McMillen, a man peculiarly well fitted to carry matters on in that lively period of transition. In January, 1921, Willem Mengelberg was called from The Netherlands to direct the National Symphony concerts, with brilliant outcome. Then, at the end of the 1920-21 season, the Philharmonic got startled, arose in strength, went after the National Symphony and annexed it, Amsterdam conductor and all.

A Succession of Absorptions

Once awake, the Philharmonic remained so concerned for its ... claim and position in the town that it would permit no other orchestra to block its way. How it absorbed not only the National Symphony, which was a newcomer in the field, but also the New York Symphony, which had long been going and holding an influential group of subscribers, what need is there to explain?

The New York Symphony was certainly its equal, man for man; but the day came when the Philharmonic compelled, or persuaded, surrender. The era was one of consolidations, when the word "merger" stood in good repute. Very likely what seemed the result of inside conferences was little else but a response to public craving. In any case, the Philharmonic joined the New York Symphony to itself, permitting the Symphony's name to survive in its own new official name—Philharmonic Symphony.

The reform of standards begun with the coming of Mr. Mengelberg continued. Conductor after conductor was brought from Europe, until at last Arturo Toscanini was settled upon as the desired personage. His sway, long and absolute, concluding, British-trained John Barbirolli took charge.

The high mark, first established by Mr. Mengelberg, seems likely to be held to permanently; though the comment of somebody in a former epoch of musical criticism, to the effect that the Philharmonic is always ready to forget its grand manner and its classic tradition and become, under the right, or the wrong, conductor, a brass band, may continue to apply. For the Philharmonic, within two years of its centenary, is what it was at the outset, a club of good fellows interested in music.

It stands for Manhattan. It submits to the severest discipline without murmur; nevertheless, when it wants to break loose, it breaks loose. It may adopt the policies of its subscription committees and its wealthy patrons, and it may accept a good deal of union dictation; nevertheless, it is a free and independent aggregation of citizens bent on performing music together.

Edison Brings to Navy Well-Tested Leadership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—In Charles Edison, the Navy has a new Secretary who is essentially a combination of engineer and business administrator.

To the American people, who are greatly interested today in strong weapons of national defense and even more interested in the restraits put upon their use, this latest Cabinet appointment has two chief elements of significance:

First, the Navy will have competent technical and industrial leadership—treated as an enterprise which needs efficient management and constant improvement. "I have been in development work all my life," said this son of Thomas A. Edison, America's famous inventor.

Second, the matters of high naval policy—involving the issues of whether the Navy shall be used with offensive or defensive intentions—will remain in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and of Congress.

Outlines Work Ahead

"It is up to the President and Congress," said Mr. Edison yesterday, "to decide on the uses to which the Navy is put. It is our business to keep the weapon strong." The implication, both of his statement and of his whole attitude as he developed it in an extended conversation with the press, was one of distinguishing between his function as administrator and the function of Congress and the President as maker of policy.

Mr. Edison would probably be the first, therefore, to agree that President Roosevelt has reserved to himself the more vital phases of Navy leadership by appointing a Secretary whose interest did not clearly lie along those lines. And since the President gives direction to the Navy in the long intervals between the periods when Congress interests itself in naval matters, it is probably fair to conclude that the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Navy now assumes an enlarged importance under the new arrangement.

New Types Under Test

The immediate plans of the new Secretary are both many and urgent. Shortly after he took his oath of office, he said that he would ask Congress to condense the present authorized building program into a much shorter period of time, which means building right away a number of ships which otherwise wouldn't be laid down for several years. According to the program as Congress laid it down originally, construction is right up to schedule and even ahead of it, in the case of a number of ships.

Mr. Edison is also experimenting with a flotilla of small ships—submarine chasers and torpedo boats—of which 12 each are under construction. These craft of the "mosquito boat" type have proved their usefulness singly, but now need to be tested as part of an entire unit.

There are other changes—not major ones, but improvements here and there, Mr. Edison said—which are in prospect. For example, the new Secretary hopes, in the best family tradition, to get more money for research from Congress, and will probably ask for it later in the year. The outlook is for consolidation and more rapid building, then, rather than for major innovations.

Free From Political Pressure

The man who is to administer this effort is personally one of the most amiable and gracious of the high officials in Washington. He stood in the receiving line after being sworn in, brightly wishing all and sundry "a Happy New Year," smiling not for political effect but out of sheer inner satisfaction all the while, and confessing publicly to the batteries of news cameras that "no one can fail to feel a thrill at becoming Secretary of the Navy of the United States."

He impressed the casual observer as one who delighted in his work, who was very much a civilian head of the Navy, albeit a technically trained one, and who was free from the political pressure which so frequently causes a forced, artificial and calculated demeanor on the part of many an official.

Mr. Edison was obviously very much at home in his new work. The technical matters at hand were well within his competence, and as for the more delicate matters of high naval policy, there was always the Commander-in-Chief to decide.

Frowns Greet Title of Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The "Nonaggression pact" signed in Bogota between Colombia and Venezuela has not received wholehearted praise in nighboring South American countries. In some continental circles objection has been directed toward the description of this agreement as a continuation of the Bolivarian tradition and a demonstration of Pan-American solidarity.

Analyzing this objection, of which there is no official evidence so far, it appears that some South Americans feel that the name of the pact itself is foreign to the New World way. Without prejudging the results of the Colombian-Venezuelan pact or ignoring the noble ideals which inspired it, they identify something foreign and hollow with the name—something imitative of what they consider the worst kind of European diplomacy.

A nonaggression pact also supposes the idea of the peril of aggression, it is pointed out. This is seen out of place in the Americas. More than that, an agreement of this nature, with clauses possibly copied from sterile, even infamous, European treaties, might be the source of unjust and troublesome suspicions.

A Chilean editorial writer in the newspaper La Nacion ascribed the pact to "our irrepressible tendency to copy European fashions foreign to our racial psychology and to the congruity of our continental life." He agrees with others that European experiences have been of little benefit, "for nonaggression pacts have neither avoided nor postponed any war; they have invariably been denounced unilaterally."

The objectors agree that it would be more practical and in accordance with the new American spirit if the union of continental nationalities proceeded from intellectual or economic pacts reflecting the American conception of interdependence and brotherhood among peoples.

Ralston Is Named To Canadian House

OTTAWA (AP)—Finance Minister J. L. Ralston was notified Jan. 2 of his election to the House of Commons as Liberal member for Prince Electoral District in Prince Edward Island.

The by-election, necessitated by the passing of A. E. McLean, Liberal member, was originally scheduled for Jan. 8. Mr. Ralston was advised, however, that he had been named by acclamation. Mr. Ralston became Finance Minister last Sept. 6, succeeding Charles Dunning.

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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

U. S. Travel: War Only Changes the Direction

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Christmas with its brief visits to the old homestead seems to start a veritable flood of travel-mindedness. People who have worked along right through the fall go to railroad stations, see merry jovial travelers starting for some far off point and immediately want to go after or with them. The same is true of airports and steamship offices.

"There are a number of Firesiders who want to go out and see the world, at least a small part of it, in the coming year judging from inquiries. And looking at the year ahead from this date, planning vacations becomes a major indoor sport. So let's talk about travel and what it means to Americans in this year of major wars in Europe."

Question: "I know that travel to Europe has dropped to almost nothing. But certainly as an American I could travel over there if I wanted to, couldn't I?"

Answer: "Only if you had a very good reason for going. You've got to sell the State Department on the idea, and your plea must be backed up by documentary evidence showing the imperative necessity for such a trip. Otherwise, no passport for you. Naturally this eliminates a mere pleasure trip."

Question: "Is this restriction applicable, even with air travel, which seems to have proved very safe?"

Answer: "Yes. The restriction applies irrespective of the means of travel used. It is interesting that the airplane has proved itself so safe within its own rights at the same time that a war situation gives it additional claims to safety. American airplanes, flying above the Atlantic, are the best method of travel to the war countries of Europe today.

"In fact the schedule of Clipper ships across the Atlantic has been increased to three a week while the Pacific Clippers are booked weeks in advance. Planes to Cuba, Nassau and Jamaica are carrying full loads these days, too, while the Bermuda flight continues its steady popularity."

Question: "Is it necessary for an American to obtain a passport in order to enter all belligerent countries?"

Answer: "No. An American may enter Canada without a passport, at the moment. But proof of citizenship such as a birth certificate is necessary and you must show sufficient funds to carry you while you are visiting the Dominion. Bermuda and Nassau are also places where citizens of the United States may land without passports—but don't try to enter Jamaica without one."

Question: "Bermuda and Nassau are British possessions and Britain is a belligerent. Why, then, does the State Department offer no objections to traveling to those points?"

Answer: "Remember that the ban on traveling to belligerents is not because those countries are at war. It is not a ruling against those countries. It is purely a question of safety, of travel which will not involve the lives of Americans and therefore tend to embroil the United States in the war. Now Nassau and Bermuda are out of the war zone. In fact they are within the safety zone which has been set up by the North and South American countries, except Canada—an outgrowth of the Pan American Neutrality Conference held last September. So as long as you are not traveling in a zone of danger there is no objection to your visiting any country, belligerent or otherwise."

Question: "Mr. Hurd, how does an inexperienced person go about planning a trip? It's probably a silly question because so many people are travel-minded these days that the A-B-C's are an old story to them. But there are still some of us in the beginner's class."

Answer: "I am glad you asked that for there are always people in the beginner's class. You have to start traveling some time, so every year brings us a crop of first timers. The easiest and best way is to go to the nearest good travel agency or transportation office—steamships, train or bus. Any of these will be glad to plan a trip for you—make out your itinerary, obtain your tickets and give you all those thousand and one little details which make travel go easily.

"Another source of informaton is the United States Travel Bureau, run by the Department of the Interior, set up about a year ago just for the purpose of supplying United States citizens with all kinds of travel information."

Question: "Is there any travel to the Orient now, Mr. Hurd?"

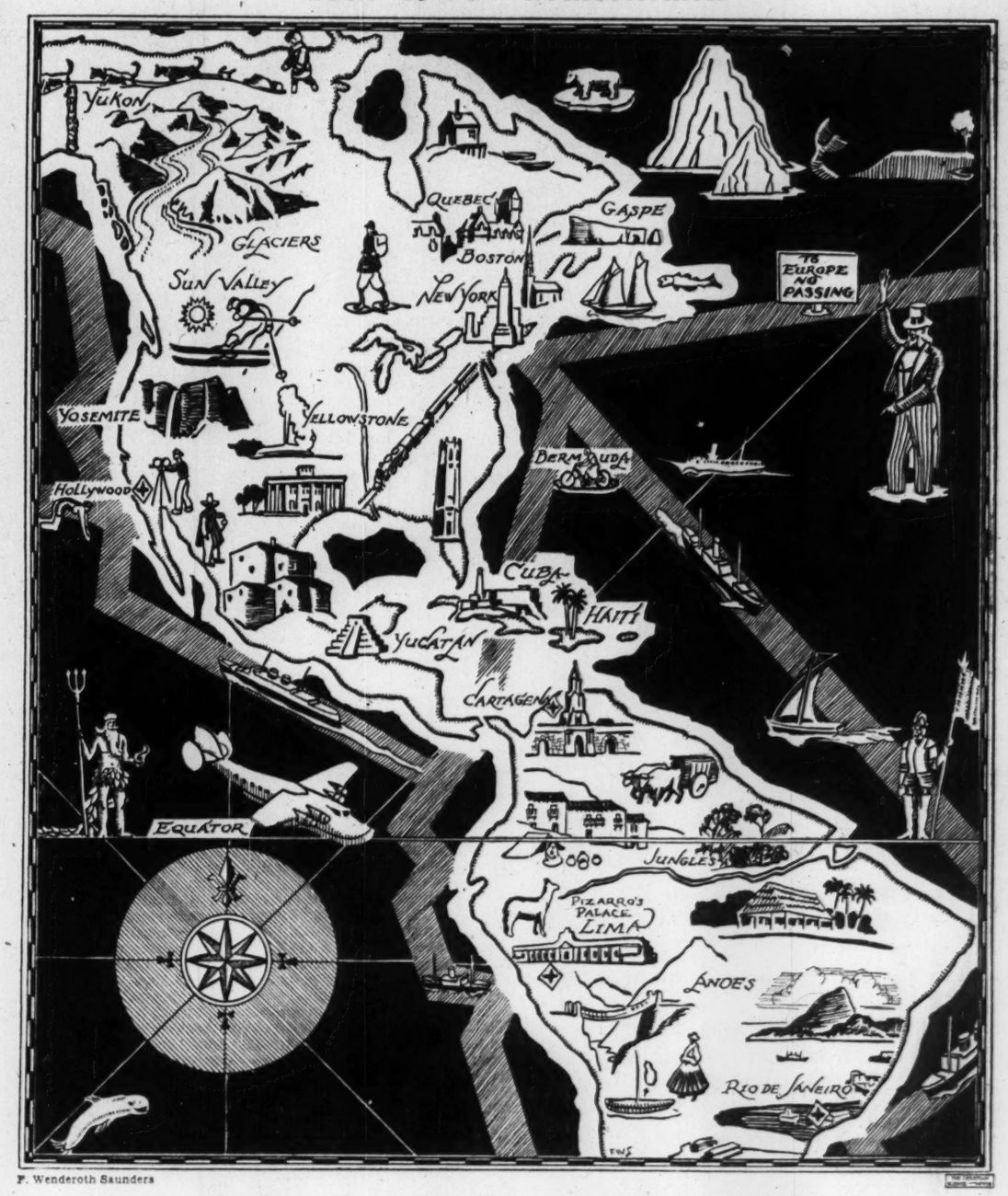
Answer: "Yes, although it is not large in volume. The Philippines are still an interesting place to visit, with Japan and some of China available, too. Hawaii is as popular as ever, but you have to make up your mind about lounging on the beach at Waikiki well ahead of time for reservations on planes and boats are being booked well in advance."

Question: "Travel has always turned me away because it seemed too expensive. Am I under the wrong impression?"

Answer: "You probably base your estimate on figures obtained a number of years ago which discouraged you. But you'll be glad to know that travel costs have come down a lot in recent years with trips to suit every purse. National Park trips are very reasonable. There are low cost cruises, and for the lowest cost the Youth Hostel and motor cabins will meet even the lowliest purse.

"And now let me introduce our guest speaker, the Monitor's Travel Editor, Leavitt F. Morris, who will tell you more about travel in the Americas today on Page 307."

Your 1940 Vacationland



The Scenic Wealth of the Western Hemisphere Awaits You

Europe's wars, instead of drying up America's travel stream, are merely diverting them to home waters. Or, to put it differently Americans are discovering the pearls in their own back yard.

Fold on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line — Cut on this line

Europe's Wars Boost Travel in Americas

By Leavitt F. Morris

Staying at home isn't as restrictive as it sounds.

Not when you stay home to travel in the Americas.

For here in our great Western Hemisphere there is plenty of room to roam. There are great chains of mountains to climb; long expanses of deserts to cross; oceans to sail; and many unspoiled regions to explore.

When the European travel door was closed last September America's leading transportation officials and tourist agents were confronted with the tremendous task of completely revising vacation itineraries. The speed and dexterity in which these travel men completed this complicated job is indeed a tribute to American ingenuity.

The results were immediate and particularly gratifying, not only to transportation officials, but to the American Republics.

The cry, "See the Americas First" has spread to every corner of the Western Hemisphere.

And people are responding enthusiastically.

The question "where to go" has been completely answered with such suggestions as: To California. To Florida. To Bermuda; the West Indies; the Bahamas; Canada; Mexico; Cuba; Puerto Rico; Honolulu; South America; and even the Far East.

Those thousands of Americans who in past years have been lured to the "greener grasses" of some European vacation resort are finding brighter opportunities right here in their own country.

U. S. Alps and Rivieras

The snow-covered American and Canadian Rockies, for example, are now finding favor with the ski enthusiast who thought that Switzerland's Alps could not be equaled. The man and his wife who straddled camels across Egyptian deserts have chosen the more agile bronco of some Dude Ranch. Southern California, Florida, Mexico, Caribbean ports, Bermuda, Nassau, the West Indies, and South America are proving more than adequate substitutes for the sunny Rivieras of Italy, France, or Spain.

Travel over land and through the air is expected to reach new highs this year. The country's major railroads and airlines have announced more frequent and faster service at surprisingly low rates. Plane reservations for such distant points as South America, Mexico, Cuba, or Nassau, have been made far in advance. Many persons have chosen the air route in preference to the once heavily traveled water lanes. Not so much because they desire speed, but because they believe it the safest means of transportation in present world conditions. In normal times these persons want their cruise. They enjoy quiet, leisurely days on a blue sea.

Choosing Cruising

And this brings up the cruise question. Is it safe to take a cruise? Uncle Sam says it is—with certain reservations. One must, of course, first select a cruise that stays in neutral waters. And it would be hard to do otherwise today as every steamship company offering a cruise stresses the fact that it visits only neutral ports. Another reservation is—this is not compulsory, however—to choose an American flag ship when possible. There are several luxury liners representing neutral countries abroad that have scheduled winter voyages this year. They will travel in neutral waters also. From all observations at the present writing a cruise on any one of these ships would be perfectly safe.

The travel division of the Pan American Union recently issued the following statement after an extensive survey of ocean cruises in the American Republics: "The fear of ocean travel in the Western Hemisphere is deemed to be utterly unfounded." An official returning from this region also said: "Absolute confidence in the safety of inter-American sea travel was manifest everywhere, and that is exactly as it should be."

Travel Boom in U. S.?

It has been estimated that 250,000,000 tourist dollars will remain in the United States this year due to the European travel blockade. This amount coupled to the hundreds of millions of dollars in extra spending added to the upturn in economic conditions is expected to contribute to a travel boom for transportation companies and hotel owners of the Americas. Travel is a great distributor of national wealth; in fact, it would be difficult to overestimate the importance of the travel industry from the standpoint of national economics. No other type of expenditure spreads its benefits so promptly and continuously through the entire world.

But aside from the money value received from travel there is even a greater value obtained. There is gained something money won't buy—the better understanding between peoples. For the traveler sees his fellowman at work and at play in his own backyard—sees him as he really is.

Just where is your neighbor or friend going to travel this year? That would be hard to say, but a survey over a 10-week period shows what people are asking about:

	Percent
Australia, New Zealand and the South Seas	00.75
Bermuda and Nassau	02.50
California and the Southwest	10
Far East, Japan, China, East Indies	2.50
Florida and Deep South	12
Havana, Cuba, and Puerto Rico	3
Hotels, information on advance reservations	6
Mexico, by rail and steamer	11.25
South America, air and ship	6
Cruises to South America	2.50
West Indies and Central America, Caribbean Area	6.50
Winter Sports, U. S. and Canada	2
Miscellaneous	35

Where are you going?

Little Sir New Year's Bag of Tours

Christmas is over. The old year has taken its final curtain call. The next act is on. It's Little Sir New Year! And we rush up to see what he's got up his sleeve for 1940.

He struts around a bit, feeling very important as we crowd around him. He's very young, you see. Solemnly he pulls a handful of shiny new months out of his pocket—figuratively speaking, of course—as he pipes, "What would you like, my friends?"

"Well, you see, it's been sort of a strenuous year—this 1939—and we'd like for 1940 the best vacation we've ever had," is the prompt and loud response.

"And you shall have it," shrills Little Sir New Year confidently, as he dips his hand into another figurative pocket. Slowly he draws it forth—the brilliance of a sunset, green palms bending, the scent of new blossoms, a flurry of snow, a pounding wave that roars and slips down the cliffs . . . He swings them from his fingers like tinkling charms on a bracelet.

"How would you like a cruise?" He picks out a flutering ribbon of soft trade winds, and a glimmering tropical moon. "To the West Indies, or Central America, perhaps?"

We roar approval, and he thumbs slowly through the fresh pages of 1940. "Here's one!" He marks the place with his finger and reads slowly:

Caribbean Cruises

"Havana, Costa Rica, Panama—15 days—$175 up.

"Then there's Bermuda—6 days—$83.50 up.

"If you want to spend more and stay longer, there's the Dutch West Indies, Venezuela, Colombia, Panama, Haiti—18 days—$285 up."

We cheer and call: "More, more."

He goes on obligingly: "There's New England in the winter—or Canada—or Sun Valley." He tosses up a shower of snow crystals. There is a sound of sleigh bells, a sudden draft of bright frosty air, as Little New Year reads:

Winter Sports

"Sun Valley—occasional special trains from New York—2 weeks, about $250.

"New England, New York State—a fleet of Snow Trains at your service. Ski trails galore. Hotel rates $18 a week up.

"Canada—holiday tours to Montreal, Quebec and the Laurentian Mountains, $32 up."

Some of us, winter sports fans, are breathless with wide-eyed anticipation. But others shuffle impatiently and clamor for tufted palms in exotic lands, gleaming white sands and a warm wind blowing. Little Sir New Year has it all at his finger tips. He peels them off like new bills from the mint—the mint of 1940. We listen intently.

The Sunny South

"Mexico—15 days—$235.50 up, from New York.

"Mexico and New Orleans, from Boston, $258.50 up—24 days.

"Florida—9 days—$99 up, from Boston."

Loud applause and calls for more. The warm climates are popular. Little Sir New Year holds up his hand for silence, and continues:

"If you're feeling flush. If you're artistically inclined, how about South America?

South America

"A painting expedition with classes visiting Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil, including the Chilean Lakes—2 months—$1,285, from New York.

"South America—52-day tour, starting from New York—Panama Canal, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil—$1,140 up.

"And don't forget the 'Around South America Flying Clipper Ship Tours.'"

Little 1940 turns another page. "And for California," he says, "I can offer you something like this:

California

"California—other trips from Chicago, 13 days, $127.20 up; 20 days, $292.95 up.

"Hawaii—from California, boat fare $170 up; hotels in Hawaii, $7 a day up."

"California—25 days, leaving from New York—$218 up."

He pauses as he balances an iridescent bubble on his forefinger. Blue lakes shimmer in the sun. Waterfalls drop into green valleys. Geysers boil into the sky. There is a smell of pine, and the drowsy sound of a bee.

"For next summer, I have—

Summer Tours

"The National Parks—Glacier and Yellowstone—12 days. From Chicago $176.63 up.

"Pacific Northwest and Canadian Rockies. 13 days. From Chicago, $208.08 up.

"Alaska—from Seattle, 11-day cruise to Skagway, $105. 12-day cruise to Seward, $140. Or 19 days to Seward including Mt. McKinley, $200.

"Dude ranches—transportation about $135, round trip train fare, not including Pullman. Rates at ranches $28 a week up."

Little Sir New Year closes his book. "This is just a sample," he says as he takes a bow, "of what is in store for you."

"Hurray for 1940," we all shout. "Hurray for travel. Hurray for a good time." Our Little Sir New Year is off. We are off. The sky is starred with silver planes. The air is filled with clanging of train bells and the gruff whistle of impatient boats. Streamliners streak over glistening tracks. Steamers bob and churn at the dock, eager to be off. The bus driver steps on the starter.

It's a travel year—1940—a travel year of 366 days in the Americas!

Josephine Ripley

Before You Run, Read

American Vacations—Harry Nixon, Little Brown & Co., Boston, 1939.
Some Chapter Headings:
The Youth Hostels.
Mountain-Climbing.
Provide Your Own Transportation.
Your Vacation Home in the Woods.
Dude Ranching.
The Family Car.

How to Travel Without Being Rich—William M. Strong, Doubleday, Doran & Co., New York, 1939.

Romance of the National Parks—H. James, MacMillan, New York, 1939.

We Live in a Trailer—Syl MacDowell (Tom Gunn), Julian Messner, New York, 1938.

Dude Ranches and Ponies—Lawrence B. Smith, Coward-McCann, New York, 1936.

Mexico in Your Pocket—Jean Austin, Doubleday Doran & Co., New York, 1937.

Gaspé the Romantique—Olive Willett Smith, Crowell Publishing Co., New York, 1936.

Text of Roosevelt Review of 'State of the Union'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress follows:

As the Congress reassembles, the impact of wars abroad makes it natural to approach "The State of the Union" through a discussion of foreign affairs.

But is is important that those who hear and read this message should in no way confuse that approach with any thought that our Government is abandoning, or even overlooking, the great significance of its domestic policies.

The social and economic forces which have been mismanaged abroad until they have resulted in revolution, dictatorship, and war are the same as those which we here are struggling to adjust peacefully at home.

You are well aware that dictatorships—and the philosophy of force which justifies and accompanies dictatorships—have originated in almost every case in the necessity for drastic action to improve internal conditions where democratic action for one reason or another has failed to respond to modern needs and modern demands.

Three Great Concepts

It was with far-sighted wisdom that the framers of the Constitution brought together in one magnificent phrase three great concepts—"Common Defense," "General Welfare," and "Domestic Tranquility."

More than a century and a half later we still believe with them that our best defense is the promotion of our general welfare and domestic tranquility.

In previous messages to the Congress, I have repeatedly warned that, whether we like it or not, the daily lives of American citizens will, of necessity, feel the shock of events on other continents. This is no longer mere theory for it has been definitely proved by the facts of yesterday and today.

To say that the domestic well-being of 130,000,000 Americans is deeply affected by the well-being or the ill-being of the populations of other nations is only to recognize in world affairs the truth we all accept in home affairs.

If in any local unit—a city, county, state, or region—low standards of living are permitted to continue, the level of the civilization of the entire nation will be pulled downward.

The identical principle extends to the rest of a civilized world. But there are those who wishfully insist, in innocence or ignorance or both, that the United States of America as a self-contained unit can live happily and prosperously, its future secure, inside a high wall of isolation while, outside, the rest of civilization and the commerce and culture of mankind are shattered.

Problem of War

I can understand the feelings of those who warn the Nation that they will never again consent to the sending of American youth to fight on the soil of Europe. But, as I remember, nobody has asked them to consent—for nobody expects such an undertaking.

The overwhelming majority of our fellow citizens do not abandon in the slightest their hope and expectation that the United States will not become involved in military participation in the war.

I can also understand the wishfulness of those who oversimplify the whole situation by repeating that all we have to do is to mind our own business and keep the Nation out of war. But there is a vast difference between keeping out of war and pretending that this war is none of our business.

We do not have to go to war with other nations, but at least we can strive with other nations to encourage the kind of peace that will lighten the troubles of the world, and by so doing help our own Nation as well.

I ask that all of us everywhere think things through with the single aim of how best to serve the future of our own Nation. I do not mean merely its future relationship with the outside world. I mean its domestic future as well—the work, the security, the prosperity, the happiness, the life of all the boys and girls of the United States, as they are inevitably affected by such world relationships. For it becomes clearer and clearer that the future world will be a shabby and dangerous place to live in—even for Americans to live in—if it is ruled by force in the hands of a few.

No Partisan Peace

Already the crash of swiftly moving events over the earth has made us all think with a longer view. Fortunately, that thinking cannot be controlled by partisanship. The time is long past when any political party or any particular group can curry and capture public favor by labeling itself the "peace party" or the "peace bloc." That label belongs to the whole United States and to every right-thinking man, woman, and child within it.

For out of all the military and diplomatic turmoil, out of all the propaganda and counter-propaganda of the present conflicts, there are two facts which stand out and which the whole world acknowledges.

The first is that never before has the Government of the United States done so much as in our recent past to establish and maintain the policy of the good neighbor with its sister nations.

The second is that in almost every nation in the world today there is a true public belief that the United States has been, and will continue to be, a potent and active factor in seeking the re-establishment of peace.

In these recent years we have had a clean record of peace and good will. It is an open book that cannot be twisted or defamed. It is a record that must be continued and enlarged.

So I hope that Americans everywhere will work out for themselves the several alternatives which lie before world civilization, which necessarily includes our own.

We must look ahead and see the possibilities for our children if the rest of the world comes to be dominated by concentrated force alone—even though today we are a very great and a very powerful Nation.

We Must Look Ahead

We must look ahead and see the effect on our own future if all the small nations throughout the world have their independence snatched from them or become mere appendages to relatively vast and powerful military systems.

We must look ahead and see the kind of lives our children would have to lead if a large part of the rest of the world were compelled to worship the god imposed by a military ruler, or were forbidden to worship God at all; if the rest of the world were forbidden to read and hear the facts—the daily news of their own and other nations—if they were deprived of the truth which makes men free.

We must look ahead and see the effect on our future generations if world trade is controlled by any nation or group of nations which sets up that control through military force.

It is, of course, true that the record of past centuries includes destruction of small nations, enslavement of peoples, and building of empires on the foundation of force. But wholly apart from the greater international morality which we seek today, we recognize the practical fact that with modern weapons and modern conditions, modern man can no longer live a civilized life if we are to go back to the practice of wars and conquests of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Summing up this need of looking ahead, and in words of common sense and good American citizenship, I hope that we will have fewer American ostriches in our midst. It is not good for the ultimate health of ostriches to bury their heads in the sand.

Only an ostrich would look upon these wars through the eyes of cynicism or ridicule.

Freedom Essential

Of course, the peoples of other nations have the right to choose their own form of government. But we in this Nation still believe that such choice should be predicated on certain freedoms which we think are essential everywhere. We know that we ourselves will never be wholly safe at home unless other governments recognize such freedoms.

Twenty-one American republics, expressing the will of 250,000,000 people to preserve peace and freedom in this hemisphere are displaying a unanimity of ideals and practical relationships which gives hope that what is being done here can be done on other continents. We in all the Americas are coming to the realization that we can retain our respective nationalities without, at the same time, threatening the national existence of our neighbors.

Such truly friendly relationships, for example, permit us to follow our own domestic policies with reference to our agricultural products, while at the same time we have the privilege of trying to work out mutual-assistance arrangements for a world distribution of world agricultural surpluses.

And we have been able to apply the same simple principle to many manufactured products—surpluses of which must be sold in the world export markets if we would continue a high level of production and employment.

Blind Selfishness

For many years after the World War blind economic selfishness in most countries, including our own, resulted in a destructive mine field of trade restrictions which blocked the channels of commerce among nations. This policy was one of the contributing causes of existing wars. It dammed up vast unsaleable surpluses, helping to bring about unemployment and suffering in the United States and everywhere else.

To point the way to break up the log jam, our Trade Agreements Act was passed—and based upon a policy of equality of treatment among nations and of mutually profitable arrangements of trade.

It is not correct to infer that legislative powers have been transferred from the Congress to the executive branch of the Government. Everybody recognizes that general tariff legislation is a Congressional function, but we know that, because of the stupendous task involved in the fashioning and passing of a general law, it is advisable to provide at times of emergency some flexibility to make the general law adjustable to quickly changing conditions.

We are in such a time today. Our present trade-agreement method provides a temporary flexibility and is, therefore, practical in the best sense. It should be kept alive to serve our trade interests — agricultural and industrial—in many valuable ways during the existing wars.

But what is more important, the trade agreements area should be extended as an indispensable part of the foundation of any stable and durable peace.

Peace Through Trade

The old conditions of world trade made for no enduring peace; and when the time comes, the United States must use its influence to open up the trade channels of the world in order that no nation need feel compelled in later days to seek by force of arms what it can well gain by peaceful conference. For this purpose we need the Trade Agreements Act even more than when it was passed.

I emphasize the leadership which this Nation can take when the time comes for a renewal of world peace. Such an influence will be greatly weakened if this Government becomes a dog in the manger of trade selfishness.

The first President of the United States warned us against entangling foreign alliances. The present President of the United States subscribes to and follows that precept.

But trade co-operation with the rest of the world does not violate that precept in any way.

Even as through these trade agreements we prepare to co-operate in a world that wants peace, we must likewise be prepared to take care of ourselves if the world cannot attain peace.

For several years past we have been compelled to strengthen our own national defense. That has created a very large portion of our Treasury deficits. This year in the light of continuing world uncertainty, I am asking the Congress for Army and Navy increases which are based not on panic but on common sense. They are not as great as enthusiastic alarmists seek. They are not as small as unrealistic persons claiming superior private information would demand.

As will appear in the annual budget tomorrow, the only important increase in any part of the budget is the estimate for national defense. Practically all other important items show a reduction. Therefore, in the hope that we can continue in these days of increasing economic prosperity to reduce the Federal deficit, I am asking the Congress to levy sufficient additional taxes to meet the emergency spending for national defense.

Welfare of the People

Behind the Army and Navy, of course, lies our ultimate line of defense—"the general welfare" of our people. We cannot report, despite all the progress we have made in our domestic problems—despite the fact that production is back to 1929 levels—that all our problems are solved. The fact of unemployment of millions of men and women remains a symptom of a number of difficulties in our economic system not yet adjusted.

While the number of the unemployed has decreased, while their immediate needs for food and clothing—as far as the Federal Government is concerned—have been largely met, while their morale has been kept alive by giving them useful public work, we have not yet found a way to employ the surplus of our labor which the efficiency of our industrial processes has created.

We refuse the European solution of using the unemployed to build up excessive armaments which eventually result in dictatorships. We encourage an American way—through an increase of national income which is the only way we can be sure will take up the slack. Much progress has been made; much remains to be done.

We recognize that we must find an answer in terms of work and opportunity.

The unemployment problem today has become very definitely a problem of youth as well as of age. As each year has gone by hundreds of thousands of boys and girls have come of working age. They now form an army of unused youth. They must be an especial concern of democratic government.

Entitled to Action

We must continue, above all things, to look for a solution of their special problem. For they, looking ahead to life, are entitled to action on our part and not merely to admonitions of optimism or lectures on economic laws.

Some in our midst have sought to instill a feeling of fear and defeatism in the minds of the American people about this problem.

To face the task of finding jobs faster than invention can take them away—is not defeatism. To warble easy platitudes that if we will only go back to ways that have failed, everything will be all right—is not courage.

We met a problem of real fear and real defeatism in 1933. We faced the facts—with action, not with words.

The American people will reject the doctrine of fear, confident that in the '30's we have been building soundly a new order of things different from the order of the '20's. In this dawn of the decade of the '40's, with our program of social improvement started, we must continue to carry on the processes of recovery so as to preserve our gains and provide jobs at living wages.

There are, of course, many other items of great public interest which could be enumerated in this message—the continued conservation of our natural resources, the improvement of health and of education, the extension of social security to larger groups, the freeing of large areas from restricted transportation discriminations, the extension of the merit system, and many others.

National Unity

Our continued progress in the social and economic field is important not only for the significance of each part of it, but for the total effect which our program of domestic betterment has upon that most valuable asset of a nation in dangerous times—its national unity.

The permanent security of America in the present crisis does not lie in armed force alone. What we face is a set of world-wide forces of disintegration—vicious, ruthless, destructive of all the moral, religious, and political standards which mankind, after centuries of struggle, has come to cherish most.

In these moral values, in these forces which have made our Nation great, we must actively and practically reassert our faith.

These words — "national unity"—must not be allowed to become merely a high-sounding phrase, a vague generality, a pious hope, to which everyone can give lip service. They must be made to have real meaning in terms of the daily thoughts and acts of every man, woman, and child in our land during the coming years that lie ahead.

For national unity is, in a very real and deep sense, the fundamental safeguard of all democracy.

Doctrines which set group against group, faith against faith, race against race, class against class, fanning the fires of hatred in men too despondent, too desperate to think for themselves, were used as rabble-rousing slogans on which dictators could ride to power. And once in power they could saddle their tyrannies on whole nations, and on their weaker neighbors.

America Must Be Alert

This is the danger to which we in America must begin to be more alert. For the apologists for foreign aggressors, and equally those selfish and partisan groups at home who wrap themselves in a false mantle of Americanism to promote their own economic, financial or political advantage, are now trying European tricks upon us, seeking to muddy the stream of our national thinking, weakening us in the face of danger, by trying to set our own people to fighting among themselves. Such tactics are what have helped to plunge Europe into war. We must combat them, as we would the plague, if American integrity and security are to be preserved. We cannot afford to face the future as a disunited people.

We must, as a united people, keep ablaze on this contitnent the flames of human liberty, of reason, of democracy, and of fair play as living things to be preserved for the better world that is to come.

Overstatement, bitterness, vituperation, and the beating of drums, have contributed mightly to ill-feeling and wars between nations. If these unnecessary and unpleasant actions are harmful in the international field, they are also hurtful in the domestic scene. Peace among ourselves would seem to have some of the advantage of peace between us and other nations. And in the long run history amply demonstrates that angry controversy surely wins less than calm discussion.

In the spirit, therefore, of a greater unselfishness, recognizing that the world—including the United States of America—passes through perilous times, I am very hopeful that the closing session of the Seventy-Sixth Congress will consider the needs of the Nation and of humanity with calmness, tolerance, and co-operative wisdom.

May the year 1940 be pointed to by our children as another period when democracy justified its existence as the best instrument of government yet devised by mankind.

He Is Her 'Great Dane'

Wide World

Lauritz Melchior and His Wife

Incidentally, Mrs. Melchior is business manager for her husband, the great singer of Wagnerian roles of the Metropolitan Opera Company.

President Ready to Aid Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

wishes that the United States shall help build is not a peace based upon successful aggression, nor an ignoring of the moral issues behind the present war. On the other hand, it is not a peace which would be based upon the conditions of economic nationalism and selfishness which, he said, contributed vastly to cause the war.

That the United States may be in a position to play its role in the reconstruction of a peace which would mean security for the world and security for the United States as well, Mr. Roosevelt urged the country to "look ahead and see the effect on our own future if all the small nations have their independence snatched from them."

The unexpectedly strong support which the President gave to the Hull trade program rested its arguments largely in foreign policy.

Sees U. S. in Strong Position

"I emphasize," he said, "the leadership which this Nation can take when the time comes for a renewal of world peace . . . for this purpose we need the Trade Agreements Act even more than when it was passed."

The Presidential message is, of course, not devoid of political implications. Its appeal for national unity, its description of unity as the "most valuable asset of a nation in dangerous times" is politically an appeal for national unity under the Democratic high command.

Thus, Republican members of Congress see Mr. Roosevelt combining patriotism with politics to such an extent that he would enjoy a monopoly of both.

When Mr. Roosevelt suggests that "peace among ourselves would seem to have some of the advantages of peace between us and other nations," Republicans suggest that this avoidance of controversy by an appeal to patriotic unity has all the appearances of trying to win an election by asking the other side to keep quiet.

With a President, a Vice-President, the entire House of Representatives and a third of the Senate to be elected in 1940, national unity will be maintained at least another 24 hours.

Precautions, more elaborate than in peacetime, were taken in guarding the President during his trip from the White House to the Capitol Building. The 150 Capitol police were on duty, guarding doors and corridors and secret service men were scattered among the 1,500 persons who found seats in the galleries.

Netherlands Guard Air With Balloons

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The Netherlands, following Britain's example is to introduce the balloon barrage system for protection against air raids. Balloons together with anti-aircraft artillery and chaser planes are the latest means of completing this country's defenses.

The voluntary contributions for defense are to be used for this purpose. These were started in September, 1938, by a woman citizen who gave 1,000 florin ($531).

The fund has already reached the sum of 500,000 florins.

New Jersey Governor Plans 'War' Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Gov. A. Harry Moore will call a conference of Federal, State and municipal authorities this month to develop a co-ordinated program for dealing with subversive activities that may arise out of the war in Europe. One of the conference topics will be a proposed law for registration of aliens in New Jersey. The bill has been revised to meet constitutional objections raised against such a law in Pennsylvania and would apply to all aliens 18 years of age and over. Registration would be with the State police.

Lauritz Melchior Gives Plan For National Opera in America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—When the Metropolitan Opera House patrons in New York missed their favorite Tristan and Lohengrin in the person of Lauritz Melchior they might, with the aid of television, have caught glimpses of the "Great Dane" frolicing in the sun-warmed water along the sunny Floridan shore.

Coming to South Florida for the opening of the Miami Civic Music Association, which was a joint recital by Lotte Lehmann and Lauritz Melchior, Mr. and Mrs. Melchior remained a few days to be entertained by friends at Miami Beach and enjoy a few days of relaxation from strenuous concert giving and opera singing.

Almost like a little Pomeranian beside a Great Dane is Mrs. Melchior beside her huge husband. But what a dynamic little lady she is! And believe it or not, she is her famous husband's business manager!

"Why should a wife be just a doll?" she asked when surprise was expressed at her business ability. "My husband is a singer; he should not be bothered with any of the business part of his profession. That is my part of the bargain, and I like it very much. I have a double interest, you see. Not only do I have all the artists for my friends, but I have the added pleasure of knowing the nice people connected with the business of opera and concerts whom I like very much also. I always travel with my husband and we have such an interesting life."

Married these 15 years, Mrs. Melchior still looks like a young girl. She was a movie star in Bavaria when the Danish tenor discovered her, and like his Viking ancestors, swooped down from the North and carried her off.

Apparently it was a fortunate swoop, for both seem ideally happy, and in her role of manager she must have acted well, for he has never missed an opera performance or a concert date for any reason in all these 15 years. A unique record, he believes.

Mr. Melchior had been swimming and was still glowing with the fun and exercise. "I was born a water rat," he said. "You know children in Denmark learn to swim before they walk."

As the conversation turned from Denmark and present problems of the Scandinavian countries, Mr. Melchior said, "I am looking to America for the future of music. There are many fine young singers in this country. But you are doing nothing here to develop places where these rising young artists can sing; they have no chance in a big artistic way. All of them can't sing in the Metropolitan. That is too heavy work for the young artist, anyway. They must not begin at the top, must climb up.

"This is the only country I know in which the Government gives no support to art. Even in Denmark, which has a population only the size of Brooklyn, the Government appropriates a sum that would be equal to $1,000,000 a year in this country, for a national theater where performances are given every night from the middle of August to the first of May, of opera, ballet, drama or symphony concerts."

Asked his idea about providing places for young singers in this country, Mr. Melchior said:

"In the smaller cities that have symphony orchestras, I believe from four to six opera performances in English with native singers, should be given each season. I am a strong believer that your young singers should sing opera in English. It's too great a handicap to burden them with learning foreign languages as well as the operas in the beginning. From these small opera companies all over the country could be recruited eventually singers for a national opera company. Let each state start its own state opera. Let the various states that carry on the work have regular conferences. If necessary to meet deficits, a small tax could be levied on radios, for instance, I believe it soon would grow into a national opera movement, if it were kept out of politics."

Ambiguous

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. (AP)—The Park Board's new sign on the civic center lawn looks like the work of a wag.

Those who pass may read:

"New planting, pedestrians and dogs keep off."

AROUND SOUTH AMERICA

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Bulgaria at Crossroads: Russia or Neighbors?

By E. Berg Holt
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 3—While the Bulgarian elections are pursuing their leisurely way, signs are multiplying of growing Russian influence on the one hand and of renewed attempts to compose differences between Bulgaria and its neighbors on the other.

Elections in accordance with the unusual Bulgarian custom are taking place on successive Sundays beginning Dec. 24 and ending on Jan. 28, but omitting the New Year and the Orthodox Christmas-tide.

On the surface the elections are showing resounding successes for the Government. This isn't surprising in view of the fact that the Government has the right to approve or reject any candidate who presents himself. But what still remains to be seen is how many approved candidates suddenly decide to go over to the opposition when the last vote has been cast and they are irrevocably members of the Sobranye.

In this connection informed judges believe the Left Wing Agrarians, under the shrewd leadership of Dimiter Gitcheff, may easily spring a surprise. The Left Wing Agrarians are particularly numerous among the peasants who, despite a definite antagonism to Soviet ideology, have a strong sentimental attachment for Russia as the cradle of the Slav independence movement which liberated the Bulgarians from the yoke of Turkey.

Slavic Idealism Exploited

The Soviets are skillfully exploiting this traditional trait of the Bulgarian character by avoiding all Communist propaganda, feeding the country exclusively on the milder milk of Slavic idealism.

Thus King Boris, who also has no affection for Communism is, at any rate temporarily, being driven by the logic of the electioneering developments into closer relations with Moscow.

Following an air convention which for the first time gave Sofia direct air communication to Moscow via Odessa, the new trade treaty signed recently between Bulgaria and Russia provides for considerable increase of commercial exchanges on both sides.

The resulting situation is being watched with anxious eyes by diplomats everywhere, particularly in Rumania, Turkey, and Greece, because many Bulgarians are undoubtedly looking toward the U. S. S. R. to help them realize their long-cherished aims of recovering Dobrudja from Rumania, and securing a territorial outlet on the Aegean, thus driving a wedge between Greece and Turkey.

Two Schools of Thought

One school of thought advocates concessions to the present regime of Premier George Kiosseivanoff in order to "buy Bulgaria out of the Bolshevik camp." But another group of politicians feels any concession now would only whet Bulgarian appetite for more. At the moment the second school appears to be winning.

King Carol of Rumania, after flirting with the idea of offering to cede part of Southern Dobrudja is now understood to have hardened his heart and not to be prepared to let this region go.

The present Bulgarian Government appears ready to accept a temporary arrangement based on the maintenance of existing frontiers. The idea has been mooted in some circles, however, that the blow might be softened by an offer on the part of some third party to guarantee that the whole question would be reviewed afresh when peace returns to Europe.

Meanwhile as a first stage in the attempt to bring about Balkan appeasement, Turkey is understood to be actively seeking rapprochement with Bulgaria—of course without weakening the ties binding it to the Balkan entente. It is hoped that Numan Menemencioglu, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while on his way home from his recent successful visit to London and Paris will devote himself to this object if, in accordance with present intentions, he visits Sofia.

Frontier Accord Sought

It isn't at present clear exactly how Bulgaro-Turkish relations can be improved. One line of approach that is being investigated, however, is to use the recent easing of relations on the Thracian frontier as the basis for the next step. Through the good offices of Britain an appreciable reduction in garrisons on both sides of the Thracian frontier was effected.

It is felt that if this frontier situation could be permanently stabilized this might open the way for friendly political relations, which in turn might give the opportunity for Turkey as a friend of both sides to help solve difficulties between Bulgaria and Rumania, and Bulgaria and Greece.

A further but imponderable factor in the confused situation is Russia's military failure against the Finns. Finland's successful resistance has greatly heartened the Balkan States, particularly Rumania, which feared that the U. S. S. R. intended to attack them as soon as it had conquered Finland. Now they feel that they have at last got a breathing space in which to prepare themselves for any eventuality.

Philippines' No. 1 Rice Grower

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President Quezon Thinks the Rice Paddy He Planted Did Rather Well

The Filipino who grows rice has a happy example in the President of the Islands. Last July Mr. Quezon planted his own crop. And no grower welcomed the fine harvest happier than he. Mrs. Quezon, who is wearing a peasant dress, typical of the Islands, seems to approve the harvest.

Reds Waste Even Crack Men In Muddling Mass Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

ers back into their own soil. The Finnish successes will probably continue so long as they have snow and frost for allies, but spring and summer may radically alter the conduct of the war.

Threat of Fire

Long summer days when twilight merges into dawn will greatly increase the Soviets' air advantage, furthermore the kindling of forest fires by incendiary air bombs would be a new and severe threat to the defenders. This is why material aid, especially aviation, is so essential to the Finnish cause.

For the time being, however, evidences of Finnish successes are visible on all hands. Fighting at Tolvajaervi and Aglajaervi, just north of here, like the engagements further north at Suomussalmi, Salla, and Petsamo, prove the disastrous failure of Russian attempts to use huge masses of men and equipment in wild country where there is only one road, and where the defenders know thoroughly every inch of the terrain.

Russians Without Food

Here and elsewhere the Finnish victory was aided by the fact that the Russians were 150 kilometers from their nearest base and had been almost foodless for several days before giving combat.

The Russian horses had chewed the bark from the trees along the whole line of march. Out of 250 horses which the Finns captured, only 50 could be saved as the remainder were in too poor condition.

Here, near Lake Ladoga, the wrecked remains of a Russian transport column with tanks and baggage train are strewn for dozens of miles along the winding forest road. For it was here, between Tolvajaervi and Aglajaervi that Finnish forces during two weeks of fighting inflicted a crushing defeat on two crack Soviet divisions.

Attack From Each Flank

Here the Finns employed Field Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim's favorite tactics of allowing the enemy to advance to a convenient spot and then attacking him from both flanks.

By Dec. 10 the Russians, in a stumbling advance along a single narrow winding road through wild, wooded country, had reached a long slender neck of land between two lakes, thus offering for the Finns an easy concentrated target.

On Dec. 11 the Finns opened a counter offensive with surprise attacks from the rear by two companies on skis who, after striking swift blows, retired.

Shooting behind the Russian lines continued for three hours as two Russian groups in the darkness mistook each other for enemies. This preliminary engagement considerably weakened Russian communications.

On Dec. 13 the Finns attacked the Russians along the neck of land and by the following day fairly well destroyed one Russian division. The Russians then brought up a fresh division.

Red Losses High

The fighting continued along the road, with the Finns gradually pushing the invaders back until on Dec. 22 Aglajaervi village was recaptured and the second division annihilated.

The Russian losses of men and equipment were tremendous. The Finns officially estimate that Soviet casualties were 2,000, but judging from what I saw and from the fact that two divisions of 15,000 men each were destroyed, the actual Russian losses were probably several times this estimated figure.

Picked Battalions Crushed

Along a wooded part of the road two brigades of Russians had been surprised by Finnish machine gunners. These were picked battalions composed entirely of young Comsomol members between the ages of 18 and 22. Unlike the wretched Russian troops I saw on the Karelian Isthmus, they were well-clad with warm coats, good leather boots, helmets, and gas masks.

Second only to their loss of men were the Soviet losses of equipment. I counted 50 Russian tanks in all stages of destruction. Others, I was told, were in the lake beneath the ice.

The Finns have several ways of dealing with the Russian tanks. A favorite means is the Boffors anti-tank gun which plugs neat holes through the thick armored plates. Another method is to throw gasoline which ignites tanks. They become incinerators. Hand grenades account for many.

U. S. Makes Used

In addition to the tanks destroyed, the Finns in these engagements captured 16 tanks undamaged.

Among the war material captured by the Finns at Tolvajaervi and Aglajaervi are the Swedish and American makes which the Russians themselves had taken from the Poles. Much of the Soviets' late armament, including bombers, which daily kill many civilians, are produced from American designs under license.

London 'Largest' Title Menaced By War Moving

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP) — Another Government department — Pensions and Insurance—was removed from London today to a "safer" rural area, despite press complaints that the practice was hurting trade and increasing unemployment.

At least 540 employees were involved in the transfer.

The Evening Standard said business and Government "should pluck up their courage and emulate the audacity of little children who have come home."

Pointing out the fact that many families were broken up, the paper declared London no longer is the world's largest city as a result of the removals.

A total of 3,000 are scheduled to leave in the next five days. It was announced 16,000 civil service workers were transferred last month, and estimated that 3,500 business firms had removed their staffs since the start of the war.

Government Archivists Scan Flood of Material

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Archives Bureau informed Congress Jan. 3 that in the last five years it had surveyed 2,729,393 cubic feet of paper records, 17,737,879 feet of motion picture film, 2,346,598 still-picture negatives, and 5,495 sound recordings.

All were Government property which the agency inspected to select material to be preserved in the Archives Building

British Deny Red Rift Over Envoy's Leave

LONDON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The departure of Sir William Seeds from his post as British Ambassador to Moscow, is neither permanent nor connected with impending publication of a British White Paper on British-Russian relations, it was said today in well-informed diplomatic sources.

Sir William, who left Moscow last night, has been on duty for more than a year without leave.

A spokesman at the Foreign Office said there was no reason to believe that his leave would be prolonged indefinitely. He denied reports that Sir William was bearing a Russian warning regarding British aid to Finland.

Call to Spain

MADRID, Jan. 3 (AP) — The newspaper Alcazar, in a vigorous editorial, asserted yesterday that it is urgent that aid be dispatched quickly to Finland which, the paper said, is fighting "for all Christianity."

Declaring that "circumstances demand a new crusade," the editorial said that "the magnificent opportunity of attacking the monster which is the U. S. S. R. must not be wasted."

Aid From France

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier today advised Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary-General of the League of Nations, that France was ready to cooperate with all other powers, whether or not members of the League, in giving aid to Finland.

M. Daladier asserted that France already was helping the Finns "in the fullest possible measure."

His message was in answer to a letter from M. Avenol calling attention to the League's resolution of Dec. 14 authorizing the Secretary-General's office to lend its technical services for the organization of assistance to Finland.

'Better to Unite' Is Peace Word Of Netherlander

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 3 (AP)—Prime Minister Dirk Jan de Geer today declared the people of all countries, including those at war, "should understand that it would be better to confess the errors of 1918 and to unite than to risk general exhaustion and poverty."

Such exhaustion, he asserted in a New Year's address, "would make Europe the victim of obscure powers affecting the civilization of all countries."

Although viewing the world outlook as pessimistic, the Netherlands Prime Minister said the most hopeful signs "are voices in Europe and the United States which warn the world not to continue its present course but to try and find a peaceful arrangement."

"We know many millions in all countries are longing for the moment that nations now engaged in bitter struggle will again understand and trust each other," he added.

The Prime Minister reiterated the "firm will" of the Netherlands Government to remain neutral and warned that the country must be vigilant and prepare for all possibilities politically and economically.

President Inonu Directs Turkish Rescue Efforts

ANKARA, Jan. 3 (AP)—President Inonu today directed rescuers who attempted to get food, clothing, and supplies to hundreds of thousands of survivors of Turkey's distressed regions, as new earth tremors and floods were reported to have caused further damage.

In Southern Anatolia the River Euphrates broke its banks, while a new earthquake was reported to have leveled 10 villages in the Yozgad area, although sufficient warning to inhabitants was believed to have lessened casualties.

In Western Anatolia and Western Turkey, flood waters were reported to have inundated scores of towns and villages. In the Brusa region of Western Turkey flood waters are reported to have carried whole villages into the Sea of Marmora. In Northern Turkey, new quakes disrupted communication lines.

Improved railway communications in the Erzincan area, where officials estimated 12,000 fatalities and 2,500 injured in the capital, have aided rescue operations. Officials estimated the earthquake fatalities at 45,000, 100,000 injured, and 500,000 homeless. Storm and flood fatalities were set at 1,200 with 25,000 homeless.

Leahy Outlines Puerto Rico Needs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2 (AP)—Admiral William D. Leahy, Governor of Puerto Rico, declared today a four-month survey of the island's problems convinced him their solution would be "extremely difficult but by no means an impossibility."

The former Chief of Naval Operations said in an interview that "the one big item that will really make a dent in the bad situation is to increase the island's sugar production. There is nothing much else to grow down there, and sugar furnishes a lot of work and gets money into circulation."

The poverty and suffering on the island, the Governor added, were "really extreme," with "between 400,000 and 500,000 employable Puerto Ricans without work of any kind."

Provisions of the wage-hour law, Admiral Leahy said, "practically destroyed the island's needlework industry and had thrown thousands of extremely poor people out of work."

He said he would seek legislation to alleviate the sugar and wage-hour problems in Puerto Rico.

Admiral Leahy said he discussed with navy officials defense plans for the island.

Mexican Students Protest

MEXICO, D. F. (AP) — The National Confederation of Students and the University Students' Federation issued a statement Jan. 1 calling on students to strive for repeal of a new constitutional amendment "socializing" education. The Congress has approved an amendment requiring that all schools, private and public, teach governmental theories designed to prepare pupils for citizenship in a socialist state.

Finns Continue to Triumph But See Greater Fight Coming

By the Associated Press

Despite startling successes scored by the stout-hearted Finnish troops against Russia's Red Army at the year end, Finnish leaders see that new and more terrible odds are likely to be thrown against them, perhaps within days.

That was all but stated in the New Year's Day appeal of Finland's President Kallio, who asked the world for "active assistance at the front."

Moscow has definitely abandoned the fiction, after a month of war, that it is engaged in a minor punitive operation in Finland. Its resort to close censorship of the press despatches and mail advices coming out of Soviet territory indicates that.

The "little" undeclared war in Finland has become a major conflict in Russian eyes, fraught with grave consequences for Soviet prestige everywhere.

The Russians were reported today to be massing seven Army divisions—about 105,000 men—as the spearhead for a major offensive against the Finnish Mannerheim Line on the Karelian Isthmus.

Previous estimates of Russia's manpower before the Mannerheim Line were upwards of 300,000 men. Authoritative sources have said Finland has 190,000 combat troops opposing the invaders on all fronts.

Victories in a Blizzard

In a sub-zero blizzard which checked enemy air attacks, the Finns said Soviet attacks near Lake Lava on the eastern front yesterday were converted into Finnish victories.

Meanwhile, reports of how Finnish troops trapped the 163rd Red Army division Dec. 29 and 30 reached Helsingfors, the Capital, for the first time.

The battle at the eastern edge of Finland's narrow "waist line," resulted in the virtual annihilation of the division—at least 15,000 strong.

Today's reports told how the Finn's first surrounded some 4,000 Russians on the ice of Lake Kianta several days ago, killed more than a thousand of them, and drew a tight ring around the lake.

The ring was opened, however, to permit Soviet reinforcements to reach the lake. Then the Finns surrounded the Reds again, and set up machine guns on the shores.

During the night the Finns began their attack and when the Russians tried to retreat they found the way cut off.

For two days Russian tanks circled the lake, attempting to protect the troops marooned on the ice with their full equipment—heavy guns, trucks and field kitchens.

Finally the Finns sent for the bombing planes. They blasted great holes in the ice and Soviet trucks, cannon, and men fell into the water.

The survivors sought to fight their way off the broken ice, refusing to surrender.

The Finns, however, were reported to have taken a great number of prisoners and large stores of equipment, including 27 guns, 11 tanks, 2 armored cars, 4 anti-aircraft guns, hundreds of trucks and horses, a dozen field kitchens and much arms and munitions.

Today the Finns were following up their victory.

Base Taken by Finns

After it had "passed from hand to hand during the day," the Finns took and held a Russian base at Aittajoki, also on the eastern front, said a communiqué.

Aittajoki is in Southeastern Finland, about 13 miles from the Russian border and about 60 miles north of Lake Ladoga. It is one of the bases from which the Russians have been operating in an attempt to cut the Finnish lines immediately north of the lake.

Further gains were reported by the Finns in the area northeast of Lake Ladoga and in the Soumussalmi region.

The Russian battleship, October Revolution, bombarded the island fortress of Koivisto, south of Viborg on the Gulf of Finland "without results worth mentioning," said the communiqué, and except for lively Russian activity in the air the day was quiet elsewhere on the coast.

Dail at Dublin Weighs Plans To End I. R. A. Terrorism

DUBLIN, Jan. 3 (AP)—A charge that the outlawed Irish Republican Army was financed with money from the United States was made in Parliament today as legislators met in special session to draft drastic laws to combat any menace to public safety.

Justice Minister Gerald Boland, describing a raid on the Phoenix Park Arsenal Dec. 23 when huge quantities of ammunition were stolen, declared the Irish Government was sure that large sums of money had come from America to finance the I. R. A. extremists.

Government agents have captured packages of American currency he told Parliament.

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera asked Parliament for emergency powers by which the Government could intern anyone "whose liberty may be a menace to the public safety."

On the basis that the measure was faulty, the Opposition objected and suggested a constitutional amendment along the same lines.

Political observers expressed belief that the Dail Eireann, Ireland's Parliament, would make the bill law by tonight and that its passage would be the signal for a nation-wide hunt by the Irish Army and police for members of the I. R. A.

Internment camps wiuld be established for suspects detained.

The Dail meeting, closely guarded by units of the Irish Army, was closed to all but a few members of the public. As a safeguard against an expected demonstration by I. R. A. sympathizers during the debate, troops were detailed to ring the Parliament building.

The Irish Republican Army, descended from the Irish Volunteers of 1916, aims at union of the 26 southern counties—Eire—and the six northern counties, Northern Ireland or Ulster, which are part of the United Kingdom.

This aim is shared by Mr. de Valera, who himself spent a part of the World War in English jails and barely escaped execution for his part in the Republican "rising" of 1916. But he wants it done peaceably, by agreement with Great Britain.

The Governments of Ireland, Northern Ireland, and Britain have outlawed the organization, but its secret enrollment is estimated at from 10,000 to 50,000 men and it has the passive sympathy of a substantial portion of Ireland.

Determined Atlantans Arrange Opera Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Atlanta will have a three day season of grand opera from April 22 to 24—the first in 11 years.

At a conference, all conflicting engagements in the City Auditorium were set aside. These included a flower show and a large scale celebration of National Music Week.

There has been criticism, in recent years, because the city has gone so long without grand opera. Determination to change the situation this year has been aided by co-operation of all elements and the co-operative success of the recent City-wide movements of all types.

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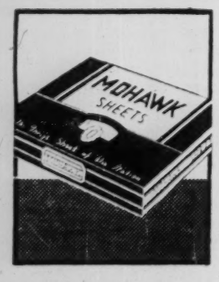

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Russia Puts Lid on Foreign News

MOSCOW, Jan. 3 (AP)—Scant enlightenment on the steady stream of Finnish reports of successes in repulsing the Red invaders is likely to come from Russia following the Soviet's introduction of censorship Dec. 29 on foreign news.

Although Russian official comment on reported Finnish successes have generally been met with army communiqués of the "nothing of importance to report" variety, foreign news correspondents in Russia have in many cases expanded on these reports.

But coincidentally with foreign news reports that Gen. K. A. Mereskoff, chief of staff of the Leningrad district, had been relieved of his post and replaced by Gen. Gregory Stern, Russian dissatisfaction with foreign news dispatches was evidenced. On Dec. 28 the Commissar of Foreign Affairs, Vyacheslaff Molotoff, announced that censorship would be imposed on all dispatches leaving Russia, apparently directed especially to reports receiving prominence in British, French, and American newspapers.

No Expulsions Reported

Prior to the latest introduction of direct censorship, foreign correspondents in Moscow had enjoyed considerable liberty in filing dispatches. Their cables were cleared free of censorship. However if their published accounts displeased Soviet Officials, or appeared to be hostile to the Soviet Union, the Government could cancel their permission to remain in the country. There has been no report of any such direct expulsion.

This censorship of personal responsibility is similar to that of Italy and Germany.

But lately the Russian press had been emphasizing its displeasure of British, French, and American treatment of Soviet news and has been quick to attack offending newspapers.

Must Submit Dispatches

This displeasure proved a harbinger to the Soviet's latest action by which correspondents are again required to submit their dispatches to the head of the press bureau of the Foreign Office prior to their transmitting.

Direct censorship of news was in force in Russia for 21 years beginning in 1917 at the time of the Bolshevist Revolution.

But in May, 1939, this censorship was ordered lifted by Premier and Foreign Commissar Molotoff as one of the first formal acts after he had succeeded Maxim M. Litvinoff.

Japan Strict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Newspaper censorship in Japan, which ever since the beginning of the "China incident" has been so strict that a number of papers have ceased publication, still shows no sign of letting up, although the number of books that have passed the censors has increased.

Such books as Willard Price's "Where Are You Going, Japan?" and "Japan, a Hungry Guest," by G. C. Allen, are now enjoying popularity in Japan following the censors' approval. On the other hand John Gunther's "Inside Asia" is an impossible purchase, and customs officers confiscate all copies found on visitors to the country. Parts of the book, however, are considered passable, and translations of these parts are being prepared.

Japanese censors are still studying William Henry Chamberlin's "Japan over Asia," to determine if it can be circulated.

But while books are on the increase, newspapers appear to be on the decrease—perhaps partly due to reduction in the amount of paper available.

Every newspaper must deliver an advance copy to the censors—100 in Tokyo alone—in order that they may inspect it in advance to decide whether it can pass muster on eleven separate points. If not, the offending issue may be suppressed completely or its undesirable portions eliminated.

First question is whether there is anything which insults or hurts the dignity of the Imperial house. Besides this there must be nothing to suggest practical organization of anarchism or communism.

Terrorism or mass uprisings must not be inspired. Nothing can be printed that may be deemed either antimilitary or antiincident (this last referring to the China hostilities, and the ban suggesting something of how sweeping is the actual suppression of free publication in Japan despite occasional appearances to the contrary). Accused criminals may not be supported or praised. "Amorous or obscene writings" are barred. Although one of Japan's major international complaints has been the pressure of its population, rendering its own territory insufficient for its needs, nothing may be printed which gives information about birth control. "Good customs" may not be harmed by the printed word. Military secrets must not be revealed. There must be no publication deemed disturbing to financial stability, or anything harmful to social peace.

The power of censorship is not lightly exercised. First the lower officials make report, and the paper goes on to higher hands so that finally it must go through the scrutiny of four officials before a ban is officially imposed. The final verdict is given by the chief of the police bureau of the Home Ministry.

It is estimated that Japan has about 12,000 newspapers, so the job of censorship is far from light. About 1,400 are published daily, and of these about 350 are censored in Tokyo alone. Each year the censors handle more than 57,000 magazines, books, pamphlets, and newspapers, the books being required to come before the censors three days in advance of publication or regular marketing. There is no censorship over advertisements, circulars, and posters, but if any prove objectionable they may be banned.

Spain Lifts Ban

MADRID, Jan. 3 (AP) — The Spanish Government lifted its censorship of Spanish newspapers Jan. 1 but announced that henceforth editors and writers would be held responsible for what they wrote and published.

Censorship remains in effect, however, for foreign correspondents.

France and Britain Indorse European Federation Plans

PARIS, Jan. 3 (AP)—An organized effort to build up sentiment for a federation of European states took form yesterday, with French circles expressing the hope it eventually would embrace the world.

The idea of British-French allies was described by authorized spokesmen as the formation of "a federation of free states" as opposed to what they termed the German Reich's ambition to absorb other countries into its empire.

Hope was voiced that some neutral countries may see fit to join in a co-operative system similar to that already in operation between Great Britain and France, even with the European war going on.

As an example of the extent to which Britain and France are united, Prime Minister Chamberlain was quoted in an authorized quarter as having asked Premier Daladier in a telephone conversation to announce joint French-British financial help to Turkey for its earthquake victims "for both of us."

Mr. Chamberlain was quoted as saying, "it will show we are practically one government."

French sources referred to recent French-Belgian and British-Swedish commercial accords as "signs of evolution" in the direction of a federation system in Europe.

The British-French plan of cooperation will be continued six months after the war ends.

The plan provides for interchange of products to insure fuller manufacture and free flow between the countries of the goods of which one or the other is short; removal or alteration of tariffs; direct exchange of currency at a fixed relative value without involving gold operations; full cooperation in wartime with a single command for the armies and navies.

Italy Intercedes for Mexico To Aid It Get German Goods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Intervention by the Italian Government to aid Mexico in its pressing foreign trade dilemma reveals the judicious diplomatic role being played by Mussolini's representative here. The Italian Government has interceded to obtain safe conduct from Great Britain and France for German exports owed Mexico.

The German exports are machinery for the oil fields and public works program which are due in payment for $5,500,000 of oil bartered and delivered to Germany by the Mexican Government. Promise to liquidate its obligation has been made repeatedly by the German Government but shipments have been impossible since Great Britain and France declared unrestricted war upon German exports.

Italy, acting as a neutral, is pleading the Mexican case for the needed machinery by pointing out to the Allies that shipment of such quantities of heavy machinery does not unfavorably affect their cause since it means a depletion of Germany's metal supplies. Furthermore, it does not mean an increase in German trade because the oil has already been delivered.

The French Government has given its consent to shipment through Italian ports, and also to refrain from attacking the goods while en route. The reply of Great Britain is now awaited. Whether it is forthcoming or not, the good offices of Italy in attempting to solve the Mexican problem has made an excellent impression here and adds to the laurels already achieved by the Italian Minister, Count Alberto Marchetti de Muriaglio.

Italian trade with Mexico has been steadily increasing in recent years. Its biggest contract called for the exchange of three oil tankers, to be built by the Italian Government, for $3,500,000 of Mexican oil. Two succeeding contracts provide for the barter of 4,600,000 kilograms of rayon yarn in exchange for oil. These two barter deals represent a decided advance in Italy's exports to Mexico.

A strictly neutral and constructive attitude toward Mexican affairs has been maintained by Count Marchetti for his Government during a period when Mexico has been heavily censured by other powers. He has also avoided being implicated in many of the reported intrigues of totalitarian powers in Mexico, thus relieving Italy of any blame for meddling in Mexican affairs.

A similar detachment was maintained when two great Italian estates were expropriated a year and a half ago in fulfillment of the land division program. At the time the Minister supported the claims of his nationals for indemnities for stock and equipment but did not yield to any criticisms of the Mexican Government for expropriating the estates.

Keeps Army Wheels Turning

© Keystone

British Girl Does Her Bit in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—As the war progresses, Britain's women are taking over more and more of the man's work.

Once it might have been a virtual departure for a woman to change a tire on the road, but now she is donning work togs and is actually taking the whole car apart, if she happens to be registered with a Lorry-Maintenance Corps.

The Women's Engineering Society recently began to register women who possess mechanical qualifications, experience, or just aptitude for mechanics, with a surprisingly large response.

It is a common sight to find British women ferrying new warplanes from factory to bases.

In the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service some 20,000 women are working as orderlies, storeroom attendants, cooks, clerks, and even in maintenance of army equipment. Many of these women already have crossed the Channel with the expeditionary forces and are employed behind the lines. Age limits for this service are 18 and 50, with married or single women eligible.

Democracy in Wartime: Decrees Rule New Zealand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—The completeness with which one of the most democratic of countries can lose for the time being its democratic character is exemplified in this progressive Dominion.

When the war seemed likely, the Government issued decrees covering the unstable situation, seeking to take precautions against military surprise, to stabilize prices, maintain censorship, control shipping. These decrees seemed wide; but they were nothing to what came after.

When Parliament met the Government passed a measure which gave it power to take over any property without compensation, control prices, standardize and simplify "commodities, practices and processes," create corporate bodies and set up new courts and give them powers.

Sweeping Changes

Today the Government has already issued decrees which mean that any moment it could nationalize the mining industry. It is creating a new transport organization which will ruthlessly eliminate competing services. It has taken command of the reserve bank, which means it can raise as many loans as it wishes. Since July, 1938, Government borrowing from the bank has risen by 800 per cent.

Just as sweeping are its new marketing powers which demand that farmers turn over all their produce to the Government for sale. Farmers, whose meat and butter and wool is now sought by Britain, must negotiate through the Government, which has adopted a policy described as insuring "the maximum proportion of the price" goes to the producer.

Other Requirements

If you live in New Zealand today you may have your automobile requisitioned by the Army. They may even hire it, determining for themselves what the rate of hire will be. If you write a letter for foreign mail you must put your name and address on the envelope or it will not be sent. You may not give it to a friend to take abroad for you. If you want to leave the country you must get a permit as well as a passport. If you want to publish a book on the war you must first submit it to the censor.

Even if one wants to enlist and go and fight for the Empire that is not so simple. For there is a National Manpower Board which has made a special list of essential workers and if the applicant is one of them they will not let him go.

Any rights of free speech vanished long ago. The censorship decrees make anyone liable to arrest who spreads a subversive report. A subversive report may be a spoken statement as well as a written one. It is defined as one which may lead to disaffection among the troops or may prejudice their training, but it is also a report which may "interfere with the national effort by disrupting the morale of the civil population" or one which may prejudice relations with a friendly power or even with subjects of friendly powers, a report which may undermine public confidence in banking or currency or prejudice the success of financial measures taken by the Government for the purpose of waging the war.

Republican Elected

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Victorious by more than 5,000 majority, John Jennings, Jr., Knoxville attorney, prepared Jan. 1 to leave for Washington to fill the vacancy in Congress caused by the passing of Representative J. Will Taylor. Mr. Jennings, a Republican, will take the oath of office Wednesday as Representative from Tennessee's second congressional district.

Two British Bombers Shot Down in Fight

By the Associated Press

The British air ministry has announced that two out of three British bombers were missing after a fight over the North Sea with 12 Messerschmitt fighters Jan. 2.

The announcement said one Messerschmitt was "shot down in flames" and two others were driven down and "likely to have been lost."

The bulletin said the battle occurred in the neighborhood of the German coast.

"Although the Royal Air Force formation was heavily outnumbered they gave battle to the enemy," the announcement said.

One bomber had returned, a second shot down during the encounter and the third was reported "missing."

DNB, German official news agency, announced in Berlin that three British Vickers-Wellington planes were shot down by a swarm of German Messerschmitts after a short battle over a German bay. No German losses in the battle were reported.

The Messerschmitt planes have a speed advantage of 100 miles an hour and mount two small guns as well as four machine guns.

Mounting only machine guns, the Wellington bombers of the British, however, have a power-driven gun turret which swings on a pivot and permits the gunner to fire almost in any direction.

Meanwhile Brussels dispatches stated that a British plane pursued by a German air patrol over German territory fell in flames in Belgium about six miles from the German city of Aix-la-Chapelle.

One of the British fliers landed by parachute while two others jumped out of the plane's wreckage with only slight injuries.

Poles Suspend Loan Payments Until War Ends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3—The Polish Government, evicted by the German invasion of its land and with headquarters now at Angers, France, will suspend interest and sinking fund payments on all Polish loans for the duration of the war, Janusz Zoltowski, financial counsellor of the Embassy of Poland, announced here today.

The Polish Government, Mr. Zoltowski added, does not by this move mean to repudiate its obligations, but merely to postpone payments until the war ends.

"The Polish Government," he continued, "suggests that the holders of the coupons from all loans retain their coupons pending the outcome of the war. . . . The Polish Government recognizes the title of foreign holders to the full principal amount of Polish bonds so held by them. . . ."

Mr. Zoltowski said suspension of payments on loans was made necessary because the war, "which began on Sept. 1, 1939, and the subsequent invasion of Poland, has prevented the normal functioning of the Government of the Republic of Poland on its territory, upsetting, at the same time the loan service operations."

Germany Plugs One Outlet to Espionage

PARIS (AP)—Germany let it be known Jan. 2 that henceforth it will ban the sending of tobacco and cigarets to French prisoners in Germany as a counter-espionage measure. The German Government itself will distribute tobacco directly to French prisoners.

Sinking of 2 Swedish Ships Marks Renewed War at Sea

By the Associated Press

Sinking of the 2,475-ton Swedish steamer Svarton today off the northeast coast of Scotland, and the reported sinking of the Swedish steamship Kiruna off the Azores, marked an intensification of sea warfare, in which neutral nations have proved no exception.

Twenty-seven members of the crew of the torpedoed Svarton were reported missing, while an SOS picked up by the Mackay radio in New York from the Kiruna reported that the ship had been fired on by a U-boat and was sinking slowly.

Norway Loses 24 Ships

Norway, claiming the greatest shipping losses of any neutral nation during the first four months of the war, today listed 99 fatalities among Norwegian sailors, with 24 merchant ships destroyed by mines or torpedoes since the war began.

The loss of another Norwegian ship, the 563-ton Lappen, was disclosed today after the Government had questioned members of the crew, which was rescued.

The Lappen, sunk in the North Sea on Christmas Day, at first was thought to have been torpedoed, but authorities said they were investigating the possibility of sabotage.

At the same time, tabulations of 100 ships totaling 322,179 tons destroyed during the past 30 days constituted the fourth month of the war, ending Jan. 2, as the most devastating for shipping of all nations.

Fatalities exceeded 371 for this period, sending the known total of fatalities during the war to at least 2,728.

At least 284 ships with an aggregate tonnage of 1,015,394 have been destroyed since the war began Sept. 3, an Associated Press survey showed. This was a daily average of 2⅓ sinkings and 8,323 tons.

The first month showed 60 losses, the second 47 and the third 67.

Most of the past month's activity came during the first half, with mines, submarines, and planes particularly effective.

Below World War Mark

The losses were far below the high point of the World War when Germany alone sank 22,241 tons a day for a time during its unrestricted U-boat campaign.

A breakdown of the present sea warfare toll list showed Britain sustained largest losses with 146 ships down. Germany lost 30, France 15, and neutral countries 93. Norway, with 24, was the chief neutral sufferer. The others:

Sweden—19; Greece—11; Denmark—11; The Netherlands—8; Finland—6; Belgium—4; Lithuania—3; Italy—2; Russia—1; Rumania—1; Estonia—1; Japan—1; Yugoslavia—1.

The Swedish freighter Lars Magnus Trozelli, 1,955 tons, was reported Jan. 2 sunk off the east English Coast. First reports gave no cause for the sinking which occurred several days ago, but said most of the crew of 22 had been saved.

Flint to Sail

BERGEN, Norway, Jan. 3 (AP)—The United States freighter City of Flint, central figure in a drama of the sea last fall, is expected to leave the Norwegian port of Narvik for the United States today.

The same American crew which was aboard during her wanderings in northern waters in October will be in charge when she leaves for home. The Flint left in Norway a cargo of apples originally intended for Britain and is loaded with iron ore for the return trip.

Army Tests Bomber

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—A new flying bombing plane has been given a test flight here and inspected by Brig. Gen. Jacob Fickel, Commander of the General Headquarters Force at March Field. The four-motored craft has a reported cruising speed of 400 miles an hour, a machine gun turret in its tail and tricycle landing gear.

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Tomorrow's Telephone Suggestion
We invite you to try the Strawbridge & Clothier Telephone Order Service tomorrow with one of the feature items from the exciting series of January Sales—Turkish Towels. These excellent Towels, soft and absorbent, size 22x44 inches, all white with colored borders, January Sale price 6 for $1.50. The quantity is limited; telephone your order at once.
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The News of the World as Seen Through the Lens of the Camera

Wide World

Mrs. Roosevelt Shops at Czech Bazaar

Mrs. Roosevelt is shown admiring a slipper offered for sale by Mrs. Vladimir Hurban, wife of the Czech Minister to the United States, during her visit to the Czechoslovakian Bazaar in Washington. Left to right: Miss Mary Klementik, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Mrs. Hurban. Mrs. Roosevelt purchased several articles during her tour of the exhibition.

Wide World

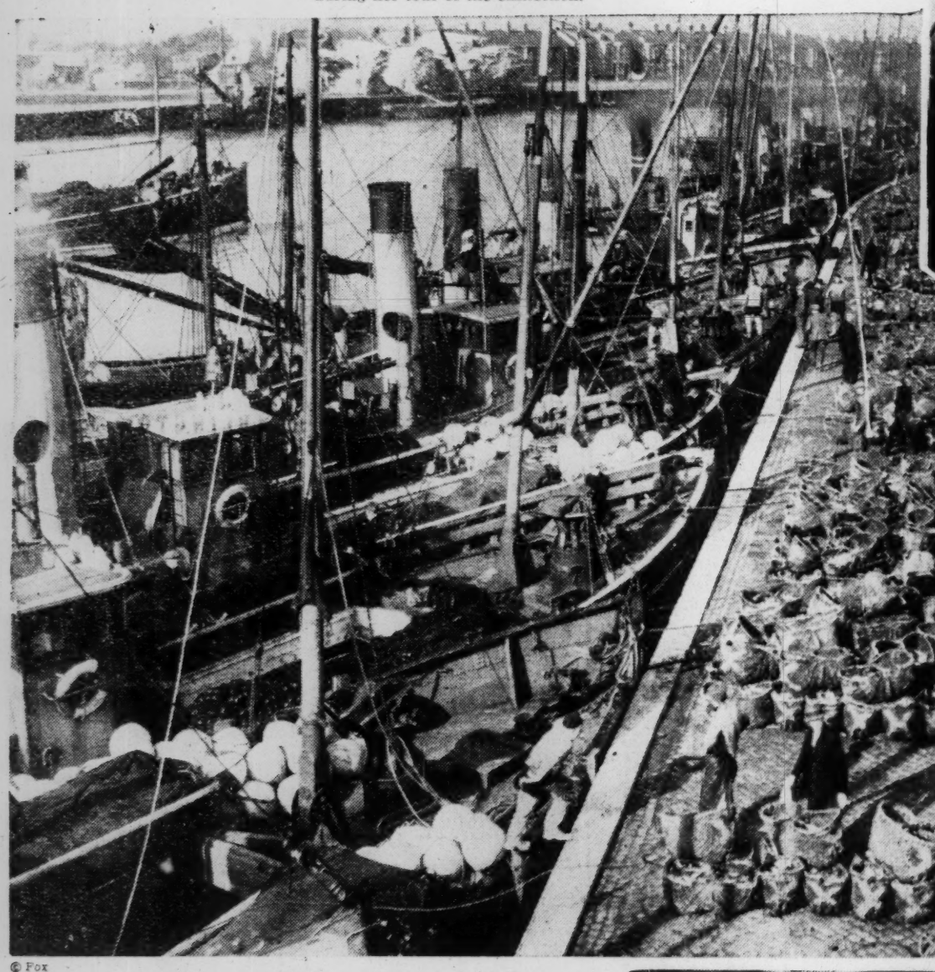
Sets the Styles

Elsa Schiaparelli, one of the foremost fashion designers of Paris, is in New York to inspect the latest in American styles. Here she is wearing a box jacket of civet fur with hat to match. She traveled from Europe aboard the Dixie Clipper.

Wide World

On the March

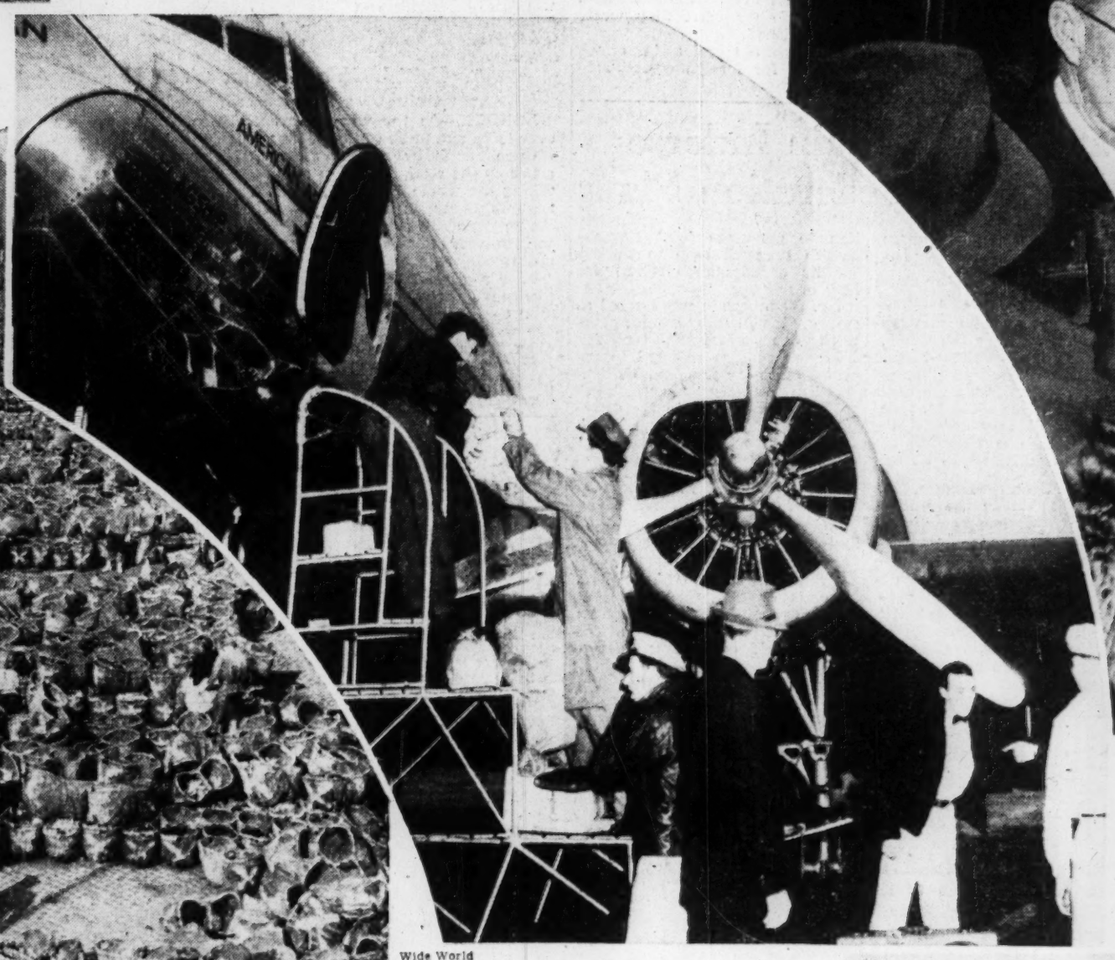
A troop of Australia's Sixth Light Horse Regiment is silhouetted against the setting sun as it returned to camp at Orange. Hundreds of Australian youth are in training under the militia program.



© Fox

More Fish Urged for Soldiers

The suggestion that more fish should appear on the menus of the British armed forces has revived hopes that the prewar scenes of activity may replace the air of quietness that now pervades this fish quay at Yarmouth, England. Jobs of 2,500 are involved.



Wide World

A Busy Airport

Air-line employees load baggage on an American Airlines plane bound for Chicago at New York City's new municipal airport, La Guardia Field, at North Beach, Queens. Air lines report increases in both passengers and express for 1939.

Wide World

The Ambassador Speaks

Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain, meets the reporters for a discussion of events in Europe. Mr. Kennedy returned to America to report on the European situation to President Roosevelt and to spend the Christmas holidays with his family.

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Anglo-Polish Conference

When Gen. Wladislaw Sikorski, Prime Minister of Poland's new Government, which has its capital near Paris, visited a British naval base in Scotland to decorate Polish sailors who are co-operating with the British Navy in the North Sea he met the Duke of Kent, who is in the Navy.

Wide World

When Three Isn't a Crowd

Billy Lee, his Negro friend Cordell Hickman, and their dog Biscuit Eater, stars of the movie, "Biscuit Eater," are shown between scenes recently at Albany, Ga. This picture has been made with only six Hollywood actors in the cast. The rest, like Billy and Cordell, are natives of Albany.

Wide World

Best in Show

Here is Dixie Lands Hawthornsyk Ian, blue male Persian cat, owned by Mrs. J. H. Revington of Bristol, Tenn., who was judged best cat at the championship show in New York.

Wide World

He Wants Niagara Falls Back

Chief Big Kettle, or Chief Da-Ga-Ned-Di-Gon, to give him his Indian name, of the Heron clan of the Seneca tribe is shown at Niagara Falls as he claimed the Falls, the Niagara River, and a one-mile strip of land from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario.

The Christian Science Monitor
January 3, 1940

Today's Woman

Schiaparelli Plans Fashions To Uphold Wartime Morale

In a Paris Whose Lights Are Dimmed Smart Frocks Help French Women Maintain Their Courage

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Trim, chic, smiling Madame Elsa Schiaparelli was whisked the other day from America on the silver wings of the Clipper bound for Lisbon, vanishing in the pearly mist which hangs over Long Island in the early morning as swiftly as this clever couturiere banishes an outmoded fashion.

In the tedious 30 hours which it takes to make this wartime crossing by plane, Madame Schiaparelli says she intends to evolve a completely novel wardrobe for trans-Atlantic skyway travel. It will be inspired by her own necessities, and included in her spring collection which will be shown in Paris at the end of January as usual—bombs permitting. For though a bomb-proof air raid "Abri" entrance yawns directly beside her own front door in the curving arc of the stately Place Vendome, fashions go on calmly unfurling their fancies and frivolities in this engaging atelier under the skillful direction of its talented designer.

As the spirit and wit of the women of France at the time of the French Revolution flowered under the lash of war and found expression in the salons of the era, so in the same sturdy tradition the French women carry on today—buttressing their men at the front and their morale at home by keeping their fingers busy and their minds alert.

Intensive Training

Madame Schiaparelli has had intensive training in this kind of work—that is, in stabilizing women and their morale. At the end of the World War she found France filled with women needing employment—war widows and refugees; and she began in the smallest way to put them to work, encouraging them to knit the sweaters which she designed. She was a mere novice herself in those days, but pressed dilligently on. Individuality was and is her keynote. She heartily disliked the standardized cookie-cutter sort of clothes that most women fell into the habit of wearing without ever thinking; so she began making clothes for herself, to please herself. Like a colorful flower whose fragrance tantalizes the hummingbirds in a garden, Madame Schiaparelli's delightful creations startled and delighted her friends. Would she share her secrets? Would she make them a costume that would bring out their best points as she had accented hers? She would, and she did!

Under the inspiration of her genius the idle fingers of skilled French needlewomen began to fly again in their accustomed way. Button makers who had found no demand for their ingenious novelties were encouraged to take up their trade. Embroiderers who had begun to think that no one was ever again going to wear an embroidered mull frill were startled by a new demand. Someone was wanting them—their originality, beauty and finesse—and oh, the joy of being wanted! "Yes, yes, Madame Schiaparelli—of course we can fill the orders!" came the glad chorus.

This genius of Madame Schiaparelli for putting people to work has salvaged many an industry from drear decline. If she hears that an industry is in difficulty from lack of work, you may be sure that her next season's showing will stress the indispensability of that particular product and will continue until a normal activity for its use has been established. Always she has a tenderness for the small, rather obscure manufacturer. Can it be, one wonders, because she knows he is less affected by the relentless trend toward standardization which artists and thinkers abhor?

Never Studied Designing

Madame Schiaparelli is a designer who never studied designing. Perhaps someone might think that an Egyptian grandmother and an Italian father who was a professor of mathematics in Rome, or even her American daughter had something to do with her breadth of vision and grasp of design; and they might be right. But none of these has ever been known to interfere with her individuality. She has never been known to predict a trend in fashions! She says herself that she never has any idea how the collection will turn.

Her first establishment was on the Boulevard Saint-Germain, but this soon grew too small for the rapid development of her house. A salon in the Rue de la Paix soon suffered the same fate; and in 1935 she moved to her present address in the old house Cheruit, 21 Place Vendome, a location as familiar to many Americans as New York's Fifth Avenue. Her Schiap Show downstairs is easily accessible, and is a definite boon to the woman who desires to achieve a Schiaparelli appearance without spending too much. Here she sells simple little dresses, knitted clothes, bathing suits, shorts, lingerie and dressing gowns, knotted hats and her famous Schiaparelli jewelry and bags. It is a tempting little spot, from which you must tear yourself away.

Her Perfume Mart

Just as you wean yourself from these temptations, you come face to face with one of the world's most fanciful perfume marts imaginable—all its fragrance floating to you through the gold painted bamboo bars of Madame Schiaparelli's Birdcage Perfume Shop. All these perfumes, which are manufactured at the Clichy Plant just outside Paris, are selected and mixed according to her personal taste. Powders, which she also manufactures, are equally distinctive and pleasing.

American women are an inspiration to Madame Schiaparelli. They elicit her admiration because they are well built and also because they have the important faculty of looking after themselves. This faculty is something which French women are bravely learning to acquire these days when they have so few men to escort them about. Their theaters may begin at six thirty and be over at nine o'clock, and the lights of the cafes may burn with a dim wistfulness, but French women are maintaining their spirits and their unquenchable morale by keeping their clothes up to their usual impeccable standard. And no one Frenchwoman does more to help them sustain this standard than the dashing and daring Schiaparelli.

Kollar

Madame Elsa Schiaparelli and her famous establishment in the Place Vendome, Paris. To Madame Schiaparelli there is far more to the designing of lovely new clothes than just fame and fortune for herself. There is the supplying of work to unemployed French needlewomen and fresh hope to embroiderers or small manufacturers trying to weather these difficult war days. It is from this phase of her work that the great style genius obtains her deepest satisfaction.

No handbag is needed with the new tailor-made sporting suits of Schiaparelli. A large pocket with expanding leather sides is fastened in front of the coat; and the fold of the skirt hides another pocket with zipper-fastening, where papers will be safe. "We need large pockets," Schiaparelli said. "Who knows when we may have to carry a canteen or a gas mask?" This model is made of olive green wool with a blouse of pale green jersey. The hat is a combination of both materials and may be folded.

When Meat Is On the Menu

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Consider what proportion of a cheap cut of meat is bone and fat before you decide that it is economical.

One of the easiest ways in the world to keep down your meat bill is to patronize a butcher who sells a good lean hamburger. Then study your cook books to learn the many appetizing ways of preparing this economical meat.

* * *

The general rule for meat servings per pound might almost be: the cheaper the meat—the more servings per pound. For liberal servings of fryers, you will need to allow nearly one pound per person. Most chops and steak cuts will give at least two servings per pound, while a pound of round steak or pot roast may be counted on for at least three servings. But good lean hamburger will give you four servings per pound and so—though they are not such inexpensive meats—will liver, sausage, and boned roasts.

* * *

When you are being so extravagant as to serve T-bone steaks at a company meal—you don't really need the "tails" of the cut for ample servings, and they are likely to be a little tough anyway. So cut off the "tails" and save them for a family meal next day. Sear the meat until it is nicely browned on each side, then remove from the pan. Make thin gravy from the drippings and combine the browned meat and gravy with small potatoes and other vegetables for a casserole dish, to be cooked slowly in the oven.

Women of Greece Conservative

Held Close Within the Family; Yet Many Now Hurry to Work Each Morning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

One of the changes which has come over Athenian life during the last 30 years is the increase in the number of women who work. Of course, this phenomenon is still far less conspicuous than in London or in Paris, where the morning trains and omnibuses are crammed with women going to work in offices and shops. Nevertheless, the Athenian streets in the morning present the spectacle of women hurrying to business, and even girls of good families take posts as secretaries and typists.

Formerly in Greece, which for nearly four centuries was under Turkish rule, matrimony was the only "profession" open to women, and that was largely a question of dowry. Ataturk enfranchised the Turkish woman, abolished the veil (now worn in Europe only by the Moslem Serbs of the Herzegovina, for King Zog removed it in Albania), and gave women parliamentary votes, with the result that 17 were given seats in the Turkish Legislature.

Social Work

In Greece, before the abolition of Parliament, women had only the municipal vote, and many did not take the trouble to exercise it. Nevertheless, they inclined more and more to work. Then Americans founded the Near East Relief, which included at Athens a club for young girls. This has recently been taken over by the Greek Government, and the Premier, and the wife of the heir-apparent, Princess Frederic, used the occasion of its opening to thank the American people, and bid the members get enjoyment out of work.

The women and girls of the Greek Royal family have always set an example of interest in social and philanthropic work. Queen Olga was a frequent visitor to hospitals; Queen Sophia founded, in 1916, the Society for the Protection of Animals, of which Princess Catherine is now president, and encouraged reafforestation.

Two women who played important parts in politics, although they could not vote, were the sister of Premier Trikoupes and the wife of Premier Tsaldaris. The maternity hospital was built at the expense of Madame Venizelos.

University Students

There are many women students at Athens University, one of whom became editor of the Messager d'Athènes, while another is an authority on Byzantine art and has written an excellent guide to the Byzantine antiquities of Mistra. The present Government interests itself in the physical education of women.

Whereas in the early years of modern Athens actresses were rare, the contemporary Greek theater is represented by such distinguished performers as mesdames Kotopoule, Andreade, and Paxinoû, the first of who has acted in America. Some years ago a Greek was elected "Miss Europe" at an international beauty competition, but few screen stars are Greeks, though one or two Greek films have been made.

Novel Has Serious Rivals

Women novelists, so common in Anglo-Saxon countries, are also rare. The Greek novel, owing to the fact that most educated Greeks read French and English, has formidable competitors in French and English literature, so that novel-writing in Greek cannot be very remunerative, as the reading public to which it appeals is small.

In trade, dressmaking and hairdressing employ many women, for Athenian women pay much attention to their toilet, and are elegantly dressed. Several educated women find congenial occupation in guiding tourists, but the war has crippled tourist traffic.

Children's nurses employed in Greece are for the most part Greek, but many British and German governesses are desired in order to teach foreign languages. Dentistry has been taken up by women, who have qualified either at the Athens University or abroad.

In a country where family ties are so close the attempt to introduce the British boarding school system has met with difficulties. The Greek mother does not like being separated from her child, especially if the school be on an island or difficult of access. For this reason the American College for Girls is more in demand than the Anglo-Greek school, founded by the local millionaire Anargyros, which is situated on his island of Spetsai, which at present takes several hours by sea to reach.

The new movement for the entertainment and instruction of working women in their leisure hours is to be extended to the suburbs and to the three large provincial towns, Patras, Volo, and Kavala.

Paper Aids

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Paper, paper everywhere! And now the manufacturers are beginning to turn their attention to its uses in the home. I recall the off-hand remark of a visitor from Europe who said, "You Americans do not realize how fortunate you are in that paper seems taken for granted. You have books, magazines, and newspapers; yesterday we had paper plates, cups, and napkins for our picnic. We cannot do such things at home. Paper is too expensive."

Nature has given the New World a prodigious supply of wood, and if we learn how to use our natural resources sensibly, this resource will last a long time. And increasingly, perhaps, will be an aid to homemaking.

For example, I discovered recently that there is a type of shelving paper which has been made very thick and strong. This comes in various widths to fit the shelves. Then one can buy the edging or trim separately. Thus the shelf paper lies flat and does not tear. It may be wiped over with a damp cloth.

When I began asking for new paper products, the most astonishing one was a paper dishcloth! It is efficient, sturdy, and lasts for several weeks. It can be boiled and cleaned; and it quickly dries after use.

Believe it or not, as the popular saying goes, there is a soft, colored paper pillow slip. It seems very similar to the familiar face tissue, for which we all find so many uses. Incidentally, a few of these face tissues crumbled lightly in the hand, make an excellent dusting cloth for that quick, once-over dusting we give between regular cleaning days.

And last, have you tried the paper pie-tape? This fits around the pie and seals in the juices. The tape goes over the edge of the crust and under the edge of pie tin; the ends of the tape overlap. The goodness stays in the pie—not in the bottom of the oven!

An Eight-Hour Day For Household Helpers?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

It is with great interest I read an article on this page recently on the question of domestic service, and would like to add my own experiences.

A number of years ago when my children were small I advocated eight hours a day for domestic help and was very much criticized. However to prove it could be done I experimented in hiring servants and worked out an eight-hour-a-day schedule which proved very satisfactory. Later I came to Los Angeles and bought an employment agency. Again I realized more than ever a need of right adjustment. I sold the agency. Then the year of '38, to prove my point, I worked as a domestic in various cities on the coast. (I note what you say about the 60-hour law in Washington. While in Seattle I found it was not much observed.) I held such positions as housekeeper, secretary, companion, nurse, nursemaid, matron, and other positions. I found working conditions very bad—long hours—no intellectual, social, nor permanent opportunities offered. I can readily see why women would rather work in factories and offices.

E. K.

The Editor of the Women's Pages welcomes helpful correspondence on this or related subjects.

Patience Savers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many a frying debacle will be avoided if you retest the temperature of the fat before each batch of food is added.

Silver trays on which salted crackers are served should be covered with doilies to prevent the salt from tarnishing the silver.

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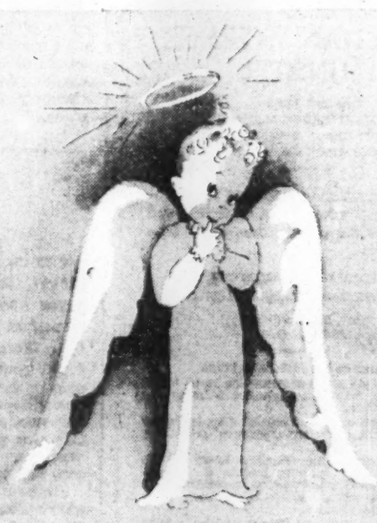
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The Home Forum

The New Place

HOLIDAY PLANS were in full swing when someone said: "Why don't you try somewhere quite different this summer? Some place you don't know at all, and where you won't know anyone already. Don't go to the sea this year. Go to the mountains. Make new contacts; go to a new place. Put Coolbawn out of your mind. You are getting into a holiday groove."

And, reluctantly admitting the advice to be good, I stifled my deep longing for the small white houses of Coolbawn; for the long slow rollers, poised for a moment, then crashing on to the firm yellow sand; for the quiet harbor, and for the spray-drenched headland looking toward America — with nothing in between. With these delights, I gave up all expectation of long talks with the fishermen; with the old man his neighbors call The Scholar; with a landlady who would ask nothing better than to tell of the year's happenings in the village, since I was there before. "Go inland for a change," someone had said; "go somewhere new." And I went.

* * *

All the way south to Glenmore, I was wishing almost desperately that I had not listened to the advice; for the day was wet, and the gray rain blotted out the hills of whose beauty I had been told so much. On the platform of every little railway station where we halted, the waiting people stood dressed in streaming coats or sheltering under a dripping umbrella; then, getting in to one compartment or the other, they shook themselves like dogs. "A soft day, thank God," most of them said; then relapsed into silence. Outside the windows the gray curtain of rain parted and showed a cloud-capped mountain, but only for a moment; and, as the train rumbled across a wooden bridge, one looked down into a wide brown river, pitted with the marks of the falling rain—a shallow river that fretted here and there round the stones in its path.

* * *

The nearest railway station to Glenmore was Kilane; and, when I got out there, the gray curtain was beginning to thin and even to be beautified by shafts of sunlight. While I waited for Kilane's one and only porter to gather together my belongings, the sun triumphed and the gray curtain was drawn back. And with it went the last immediate longing for Coolbawn, where the countryside is flat and where all beauty is connected with the sea; and even when, at the end of a long August day, the moon lays a shining golden path across the slow-breathing bay. There was no sea here, but few people who have stood on the little platform at Kilane can ever forget their first sight of its mountains, with their lilting Gaelic names and their strange shapes: the Irish name that means The Hollow of the Cradle; others that mean The Hill of the Horses or The Smooth Summit; the tallest mountain of all whose name seems so far-fetched until one sees it for oneself. For its Gaelic name means The Reaping Hook; and there it was, as seen from Kilane—a curved peak with a straight handle.

Outside the railway station the hackney car waited, the back seat piled with parcels among which my baggage was squeezed by a porter who raised his peaked hat high when I thanked him, and who thanked me in return in a voice as soft as the mist on one of his own hills. The driver's voice was soft, too, and his manner courtly, when he expressed the opinion that anyone who traveled from Dublin to Kilane should be "jaded," and added politely that Dublin was surely "the center of the world." The car swerved violently to avoid a terrier who, starting out to cross the road, was seized with a desire to sit down and to scratch behind his right ear. "There's people that says you shouldn't do a dart like that for anny dog," he said, "but Mrs. O'Donnell would be in a woeful state if anything was to happen to that lad: she's light about him, so she is."

* * *

The nearer we got to Glenmore, the lovelier grew the contour of the mountains. The glistening patch of wet granite, high on one hillside, grew more distinct; the curve of the Reaping Hook was more clearly seen; and across the Smooth Summit a cloud-shadow drifted, purple against the fainter blue of the hill itself. When I showed my deep appreciation of the view, the driver answered modestly: "Glenmore would be nothing at all only for the aspect," he said, and it was true. The village was ordinary enough.

At the open door of the little hotel, at the farthest end of the one wide street, my hostess waited, tall and gray-eyed, with a gravity that gave way to the kindly smile of her people. "You're royally welcome," she said, in a lilting voice. And when, a little later, I thanked her for providing a meal at such an unaccustomed hour, she said—and really seemed to mean it: "If only the trouble had been more."

The other guests were out, she told me, for the rain had kept them in earlier in the day; and the black spaniel who had followed her so closely sat down near me and sniffed hopefully at the laden table. "Don't mind him at all," the landlady said of him, and the short tail wagged slowly. "He's an ould Tinker," she went on. "Yerra, yes, he's only an ould Tinker," but she bent to touch the silky head.

* * *

When I stood on the little bridge half a mile away, the sun was setting behind the Smooth Summit, and the Reaping Hook was etched against a cloudless, rose-red sky. And, true to the friendly spirit of the place, Tinker sat near me and watched with great interest the leisurely approach of a red cow, whose driver was evidently a pal of his and who stopped to speak to both of us before he passed on. He spoke with confidence of a fine day to come, and advised me to go to a place he called Ardbeg. "You'll have a very palatable walk, if you do," he said.

That night I scarcely missed the slow crash of the breakers at Coolbawn. For the pine trees were whispering together, and the leaves of the silver birches made a rustling sound. And, beyond them, was all the shadowy beauty of that kindly mountain place.

D. M. LARGE

Winter Fog

The cloak of fog on the winter hill is torn.
A shoulder of rock shows through with a patch of snow.
The far-off trees are a fading dim design
woven in soft gray velvet, the fabric of the fog,
on which the maples are water-varnished
black with highlights of silver.
Their branches drip notes of rain, distinctly heard,
but up the slope the pines are muffled in mist
where the slow incessant drip, drip of moisture
strings pearls on every needle.

L. S.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi, Florence, Italy

PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN: *By Angelo Bronzino*

ANGELO BRONZINO stands out conspicuously among the great portrait painters of the sixteenth century.

Born in 1503 in the suburb of Monticelli, just outside the gates of Florence, he was of very humble family, but early manifested a strong inclination toward art, and studied painting first under an "unknown" master, then with Raffaellino del Garbo and finally with Jacopo Carucci, known as *il Pontormo*.

Bronzino painted at Florence, at Pesaro, at Urbino, and then, returning to Florence, worked in the various Medicean villas, producing frescoes and other works. But his especial gift was for portrait painting, and, as court painter to the Duke Cosimo I, he painted a series of portraits of the lovely children of the Duke, of the Duchess Eleonora di Toledo their mother, besides many notable contemporary figures, some of whom it has been impossible to identify.

One of the unidentified figures forms the subject of this "Portrait of a Woman." The face is interesting rather than beautiful, but Bronzino has so dealt with his subject, and depicted his sitter in so masterly a manner, as to produce not only what we feel must be a striking likeness but also a fine example of *cinquecento* art.

Poet as well as painter, (more than 250 sonnets and other compositions of his are known) Bronzino had, according to Vasari, "all Dante and very great part of Petrarch" by heart, and entered enthusiastically into the intellectual life of his times.

Incident in the Life of Flush

BUT ON SATURDAY, the 12th of September (1846), Miss Barrett did what Flush had never known her do before. She dressed herself as if to go out directly after breakfast. Moreover, as he watched her dress, Flush knew perfectly well from the expression on her face that he was not to go with her. She was bound on secret business of her own. At ten Wilson came into the room. She also was dressed as if for a walk. They went out together; and Flush lay on the sofa and waited for their return.

An hour or so later Miss Barrett came back alone. She did not look at him—she seemed to notice nothing. She drew off her gloves and for a moment he saw a gold ring shine on one of the fingers of her left hand. Then he saw her slip the ring from her hand and hide it in the darkness of a drawer. Then she laid herself down as usual on the sofa. He lay beside her scarcely daring to breathe, for whatever had happened, and something had happened, it must at all costs be concealed.

At all costs the life of the bedroom must go on as usual. Yet everything was different. The very movement of the blind as it drew in and out seemed to Flush like a signal. And as the lights and shadows passed over the busts they too seemed to be hinting and beckoning. Everything in the room seemed to be aware of change; to be prepared for some event. And yet all was silent; all was concealed.

The brothers and sisters came in and out as usual; Mr. Barrett came as usual in the evening. Miss Barrett talked and laughed and gave no sign when anyone was in the room that she was hiding anything. Yet when they were alone she pulled out the box from under the bed and filled it hastily, stealthily, listening as she did so. . . .

So Monday passed, and Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday. Over them all lay a blanket of silence, of eating and talking and lying still on the sofa as usual. . . . It was dark; but in the darkness Flush saw Wilson come stealthily into the room, and take the box from beneath the bed and quietly carry it outside. This was on a Friday night, the 18th of September. All Saturday morning he lay as one lies who knows that at any moment now a handkerchief may drop, a low whistle may sound and the signal will be given. . . . He watched Miss Barrett dress herself.

At a quarter to four the door opened and Wilson came in. Then the signal was given—Miss Barrett lifted him in her arms. She rose and walked to the door. For a moment they stood looking round the room. There was the sofa and by it Mr. Browning's armchair. There were the busts and the tables. The sun filtered through the ivy leaves, and the blind with peasants walking blew gently out. All was as usual. All seemed to expect a million more such moments to come to them; but for Miss Barrett and Flush this was the last. Very quietly Miss Barrett shut the door.

Very quietly they slipped downstairs, past the drawing-room, the library, the dining-room. All looked as they usually looked; smelt as they usually smelt; all were quiet as if sleeping in the hot September afternoon. They gained the front door and very quietly turned the handle. A cab was waiting outside.

"To Hodgson's," said Miss Barrett. She spoke almost in a whisper. Flush sat on her knee very still. Not for anything in the whole world would he have broken that tremendous silence.—From "Flush," a Biography by VIRGINIA WOOLF. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Sousa Plays for the Border Folk

THE LITTLE Northumberland Border town of Alnwick was unusually crowded. Visitors had come in from the surrounding countryside because, on the particular afternoon, the billboards announced that Sousa's Band, from the United States of America, would give a performance in the Assembly Rooms. Everyone was excited. It seemed hardly credible to us, quiet country folk, that the great Sousa should be playing to us in our almost medieval town. It was no wonder that people were streaming in from far away.

We read the placards with cheerful anticipation, for we knew Sousa's marches. We had danced gaily to "Washington Post"—perhaps with more enjoyment than dignity—and now his famous band was to play for us! Sousa's men were coming with their shining silver trumpets, to the gray old town of Alnwick. Would he play "Stars and Stripes Forever," "King Cotton," "Liberty Bell" and others? Would he—? The possibilities seemed boundless.

Had we realized the volume of sound that would come from those silver trumpets, we might also have wondered whether the rafters of the building would stand the strain, whether they would fall about our ears, or whether the roof would simply blow off. We might also have challenged the propriety of the more exclusive and costly seats being near the platform. The Assembly Rooms, as it happened, were built about a row of stone arches, which probably added an extra resonance to the full-toned swell of the martial music. The building itself, small and dignified, with the rather dim gentility which often characterizes a civic center in a small country town, on this occasion seemed a frail place for so large an audience and so many uniformed musicians. These last appeared crowded on to a somewhat insecure platform. There were moments, indeed, when it visibly bent and swayed under the weight of marching feet and the vibration and movement of so much sonorous exertion.

We were, I remember, immensely impressed by the great Sousa himself and by the bandsmen in their dark uniforms, by the flashing trumpets, horns, cornets, trombones—every instrument it seemed from which the breath of man could blow stirring melody. And what music it was! It made you hum to yourself. You beat time with your hand, you tapped with your feet. It made you long to rise from your seat, to shout, to sing, to march! After all these years, I never hear "King Cotton" without seeing a vision of dark uniforms braided with silver, the flash of trumpets. I recall how, now and again, the rear rank of players would rise to their feet and come marching down to the front of the swaying platform, while the front rank moved aside to make way for them. All to the strains of those rousing marches. I can hear now the reverberating echoes which swelled to the roof, rang among the oaken rafters, swung to and fro like a peal of clanging bells.

We Border folk, stirred to our depths, clapped and shouted applause; we encored again and again. Never had there been greater enthusiasm. So carried away were we that, if Sousa had marched his men from the platform, along the length of the hall and out into the cobbled marketplace, the audience would have sprung to their feet and followed. We were like the children of Hamelin, hearing the entrancing lilt of the Pied Piper's flute. We should have fallen in and danced behind the marching trumpeters past the gray castle, down the Peth, and over the Lion Bridge. And, like the Percy knights of old, we might even have marched across the Scottish border, lured by the stirring music of those silver trumpets.

F. M. R.

CONFRONTANDO EL AÑO NUEVO

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

"POR FE ABRAHAM, habiendo sido llamado, para que saliera a un lugar que había de recibir como herencia, obedeció; y salió sin saber a dónde iba" (Hebreos, 11:8). El incidente descrito aquí pertenece a otra época; pero la lección que enseña se puede aplicar a todos los peregrinos de la tierra a través de las edades. Cuando el camino le fué señalado claramente, Abram no se dejó influenciar por sugestiones de temor, duda, vacilación, sino estaba dispuesto instantáneamente para ir adelante.

"Por fe" miró más allá de la evidencia material, hacia Dios. Hay mucho en esta narración, sobre lo cual todos pueden reflexionar con el espíritu de oración hoy en día.

¿No es verdad que cada experiencia nueva, cada nuevo ajuste de condiciones, significa una demanda por un concepto más elevado de valores, una llamada para ir adelante? A veces la perspectiva no es feliz, parece estar llena de incertidumbre y de tristeza. Entonces—justamente entonces—es el tiempo para recordar cómo este peregrino anterior, Abram, fué adelante "sin saber a dónde iba": fué adelante "por fe" con santa alegría en su corazón. La convicción, tal como él la tenía, de que la presencia divina nos acompaña, vence el temor y trae pruebas abundantes de la bondad de Dios. Cuando se confronte una experiencia nueva, el corazón debe estar lleno de fe y confianza tranquila en Dios.

Las personas que empiezan a interesarse por la Ciencia Cristiana preguntan tal vez: ¿Cómo hay que tratar las experiencias de la vida cotidiana? ¿Qué efecto o qué influencia ejerce esta Ciencia sobre nuestras obligaciones materiales y sus demandas? En la Ciencia Cristiana se revela el valor práctico de un conocimiento de la omnipresencia y omnipotencia de Dios, demostrando la naturaleza espiritual del hombre y su unidad con Dios.

Mary Baker Eddy en la página 249 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) nos da la regla siguiente: "Sintamos la energía divina del Espíritu, efectuando en nosotros una renovación de vida, y no reconociendo ningún poder mortal ni material como capaz de destruir. Regocijémonos de que estamos sujetos a los poderes divinos que reinan. Esta regla no permite que pensamientos limitadores permanezcan en nuestra conciencia, y presenta la debida perspectiva y la correcta actitud mental.

"Jehová dijo a Abram, . . . Alza los ojos, y mira desde el lugar donde estás, . . . Porque toda la tierra que ves, te la daré a ti" (Genesis, 13:14, 15). La Ciencia Cristiana nos enseña cómo podemos librar nuestro pensamiento de la limitación y lograr la herencia divina del hombre de dominio sobre toda la tierra.

¡Dominio sobre toda la tierra! ¡Dominio sobre el pecado, la enfermedad, la mortalidad y el tiempo! Piensa un momento, ¡cuánto le debe de significar a uno el poder entrar en un año nuevo, consciente de su dominio otorgado por Dios! ¿No debieran todos aquellos que buscan la Verdad alzar los ojos hoy en día, desde el mismo lugar en donde se encuentren, hacia los hechos verdaderos de la existencia? En la página 598 de SCIENCE AND HEALTH (CIENCIA Y SALUD) Mary Baker Eddy escribe: "Un momento de conciencia divina o el entendimiento espiritual de Vida y Amor es un goce anticipado de la eternidad." Y añade (pág. 599): "La eternidad es la medida que Dios tiene de años llenos de Alma."

¡Cuánta alegría y cuánta libertad hallamos cuando llegamos a comprender que esta "medida de años llenos de Alma" no nos quita nada de bueno, sino que más bien nos lo trae! Tal medida incluye aquellos momentos en la experiencia individual, cuando las cadenas mortales del tiempo y del yo material caen de nosotros y tenemos un glorioso "goce anticipado de la eternidad". A medida que progresamos en el entendimiento de la Verdad y el Amor, "el camino se aclarará 'hasta que el día sea perfecto'" (ibid., pág. 496).

A la conclusión de cada día, al final de cada año, debiera hacerse un examen mental sincero, para averiguar si hemos cumplido satisfactoriamente nuestro cometido. Cada uno debiera de preguntarse: ¿He servido a la humanidad en un espíritu de devoción? ¿Ha contribuido mi expresión de honradez, integridad y bondad para revelar la presencia de Dios a otros? ¿He amado y vivido las verdades reveladas por Cristo Jesús y la Ciencia Cristiana? ¿He presentado pruebas satisfactorias del poder de la Ciencia Cristiana para la cura de la enfermedad y del pecado?

"En praderas verdes me hace recostar" (Salmos, 23:2). ¡Cuán confortador es recordar estas palabras del salmo tan popular! Seguramente que estas "praderas verdes" están provistas para todas las ovejas del gran Pastor. Dios ha hecho todo lo que es bueno para Sus hijos bien-amados. El plan de Dios para con el hombre es vida abundante. ¿No sería un comienzo hermoso confrontar cada día nuevo y cada Año Nuevo con reflexiones de esta clase?

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Snowfall

Snow falls softly,
Muffled, mute,
With a stillness
Absolute.

Flakes of every
Shape and size,
Wrap the world
In strange disguise.

Simple, common
Objects seem
Beautiful
As in a dream.

LOUISE C. SHAW

Facing the New Year

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"BY FAITH ABRAHAM, when he was called to go out into a place which he should after receive for an inheritance, obeyed; and he went out, not knowing whither he went" (Hebrews 11:8). The incident here described belongs to another era; but the lesson it teaches is applicable to all earth's pilgrims throughout the ages. When the way was made plain to him, Abram knew no argument of fear, doubt, reluctance, but was at once ready to go forward. "By faith" he looked beyond the material evidence to God. There is much in the narrative for all prayerfully to ponder today.

Is not each new experience, each readjustment of conditions, a demand for a higher sense of values, a call to go forward? Sometimes the prospect is not a happy one; it may appear to be fraught with uncertainty and sorrow. Then—right then—is the time to remember how this earlier pilgrim, Abram, went forth, "not knowing whither he went": he went forward "by faith," with a holy joy in his heart. To remember, as he did, that the divine presence goes with us, banishes fear and brings rich proof of God's goodness. When facing a new experience, the heart must have full faith and a calm trust in God.

Persons becoming interested in Christian Science may ask, How should one face one's daily experiences? What effect or bearing does this Science have on one's material obligations and their demands? In Christian Science the practical value and worth of knowing God's omnipresence and omnipotence, demonstrating man's spiritual nature and his unity with God, is made clear.

Mary Baker Eddy gives the following rule in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 249): "Let us feel the divine energy of Spirit, bringing us into newness of life and recognizing no mortal nor material power as able to destroy. Let us rejoice that we are subject to the divine 'powers that be.'" This rule forbids fettering thoughts to linger in our consciousness, and presents the proper perspective and right mental attitude.

"The Lord said unto Abram, . . . Lift up now thine eyes, and look from the place where thou art . . . for all the land which thou seest, to thee will I give it" (Genesis 13:14, 15). Christian Science teaches us how to loose our thought from limitation, and to lay hold on man's God-given heritage of dominion over all the earth.

Dominion over all the earth! Dominion over sin, sickness, mortality, time! Think what it means for one to go forward into a new year, conscious of his God-given dominion! Should not the seekers of today look up from the place where they are to the true facts of being? In Science and Health (p. 598) Mrs. Eddy writes, "One moment of divine consciousness, or the spiritual understanding of Life and Love, is a foretaste of eternity." And she adds (p. 599), "Eternity is God's measurement of Soul-filled years."

What joy and freedom come as we learn that this "measurement of Soul-filled years" does not take good from us, but instead actually brings it! Such measurement includes those moments in individual experience when the mortal fetters of time, of self, are loosed, and we have a glorious "foretaste of eternity." As we progress in the understanding of Truth and Love, "the way will grow brighter 'unto the perfect day'" (*ibid.*, p. 496).

At the close of each day, as at the end of each year, there should be a prayerful review and a profitable accounting of one's stewardship. Each one should ask himself, Have I served mankind in a Godlike spirit? Has my expression of honesty, goodness, loving-kindness helped to reveal His presence to others? Have I loved and lived the truths revealed by Christ Jesus and Christian Science? Have I presented worthy evidence of the power of Christian Science in the healing of sickness and sin?

"He maketh me to lie down in green pastures" (Psalms 23:2). How reassuring to recall these words of the beloved Psalm! Surely those "green pastures" are provided for all the great Shepherd's sheep. God has made everything good for His beloved children. God's plan for man is abundant life. Is it not a beautiful beginning thus to face each day and each New Year?

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.)

Panorama

To eyes observing from a railroad train
The panorama of an autumn day,
Deep-bosomed valleys bathed in sun and rain,
Fields decked in shades from russet brown to gray,
The passing landscape in its silence holds
Subtle enchantment, beautiful and brief—
The dream one hour of loveliness unfolds
Survives the season of our unbelief.

Farther than eyes that fathom them may guess,
Hills throw their shadows as the day grows small,
Till hearts reminded of their timelessness
Discover comfort, till the temporal wall
That shuts the pilgrim from his Promised Land
Is swiftly leveled by an unseen hand!

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1940

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Bonds — Curb

Five-Point Budget Plan Urged by Boston Fin. Com.

The Boston Finance Commission today sent five recommendations to the State Commission set up in 1939 to study the budget system of the City of Boston.

The first, which was to deprive the Mayor of the authority to send supplementary budgets to the Council, would put teeth into the present law which requires that the Mayor submit his budget for the year not later than Feb. 1. This has seldom been done, and supplementary budgets have been submitted to the Council to tide the municipal departments over until the real budget was prepared.

The second recommendation urged that the Council be required to spend two months studying the budget and that it be adopted not later than April 1.

The Commission also recommended that no change be made in the fiscal year. "The Commission opposes the idea of shifting the date of the beginning of the fiscal year from Jan. 1 to July 1 which has already been recommended by other agencies to the Special Commission."

At public hearings of the Special Commission there has been some discussion of changing the beginning of the fiscal year but observers were unable today to recall specific recommendations by any agency.

A further recommendation was that the Legislature specify the segregate form in which the budget must be submitted. This would eliminate generalities in specifying amounts necessary for department expenditures and would itemize the anticipated expenses of each department.

The final recommendation provided that departments be allowed to spend in any one month between Dec. 31 and the date of adoption of the new budget an amount equal to the average monthly draft of the previous year. It has been customary to allow departments to spend up to one-third of their budget for the previous year during the interval between the termination of the old budget and adoption of the new. This recommendation was made because the amount did not always prove adequate and upon occasion provided more than should have been spent in the period.

Youth Administrator Sees Permanent Aid Program

The prediction that a large national program to aid unemployed young people will be one of the New Deal policies to be retained permanently was made today by Aubrey Williams, National Youth Administrator.

Mr. Williams arrived in Boston to inaugrate an NYA experiment whereby five young persons, one girl and four boys, will tell a New England radio audience their problems. If this experiment acquainting the public with the problems of unemployed youth is successful, other programs will be launched in other areas, Mr. Williams said.

The National Youth Administrator, backing up his prediction that the youth program will be retained permanently, declared that "No government can let youth go over long periods with nothing but denials and frustrations. No government can stand that, as shown by events in Italy, Germany, and Russia."

Mr. Williams pointed to the problems of youth as extremely serious, declaring that the percentage of persons over 65 years of age is far greater than the percentage of youth under 20 years of age holding positions in private industry.

Limitations on Employment

Furthermore, he said, child labor laws, the raising of compulsory school attendance age in various States and the increased expectancy of life, all have decreased the amount of employment available for young people. This problem has been developing for nearly 40 years with the trend of organized industry leaning toward the exclusion of young people from employment.

Mr. Williams denied the talk that young people are full of foreign isms which, he declared, was "a lot of bunk." The young people, he said, "want to be loyal to the American way of living, but such loyalty becomes difficult when that American way of living does not provide them with a chance to earn a dollar."

Despite the gloomy problem, Mr. Williams declared, the whole situation appears more hopeful now than at any time since 1937. The Administrator exclaimed that his organization has placed more than 30,000 new youths on out-of-school NYA projects since the first of July. This means, he added, that 175,000 young people have left the NYA projects to go into private employment.

In Massachusetts, he continued, 16 per cent returned to private employment in the month of December.

Broad Program Needed

Mr Wiliams declared that before the nation sees the way out of the present youth problem it must adopt a broad program, the nature of which the Administrator could not outline. However, he said, it is evident that private industry is not going to absorb a great portion of the young people. Rather the working age is going to increase and the period of adolescence will continue to lengthen.

Explaining the work of his organization, Mr. Williams said the program has been redirected in the last year away from such projects as recreation, clerical work, and other white collar activities. Now emphasis is being given to experience in manual and mechanical work. In several experimental organizations, including the Quoddy project in Maine, a tryout system has been established under which each individual is tested in various types of work until an individual finds the work he likes and does best. This system, he added, is being copied by universities and high schools in connection with the work end of their programs.

Wrentham School Trustee Resigns

Formal resignation of Warren J. Swett as Trustee of the Wrentham State School was received by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today only 24 hours before ouster proceedings were to be started against the Trustee.

The ouster hearing was scheduled for 9:30 tomorrow morning, having been delayed a week by the Governor when he received information that Mr. Swett would resign before tomorrow. The charges against Mr. Swett were not made public by the Governor's office. Mr. Swett was appointed four years ago by former Gov. James M. Curley.

Haigis Is Named College Trustee

John W. Haigis of Greenfield, former State Treasurer and unsuccessful Republican candidate for Governor in 1936, was today appointed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall as a trustee of Massachusetts State College to succeed John P Gannon, whose term expired.

Governor Saltonstall's recent reappointment of Eugene C. Hultman as Chairman of the Metropolitan District Commission as well as the appointments of Bronislas A. Jezierski of Cambridge and Narcizo Gomes of New Bedford as members of the State Board of Immigration and Americanization were approved by the Executive Council.

G.O.P. Is Urged To Purge Itself

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 3 (AP) —What the Republican Party needs, in the opinion of New Hampshire's Republican Governor, Francis P. Murphy, is to purge itself of "unhealthy leadership" and "return the party to the common people."

"At the present time," he asserted in an address before the Worcester County Republican Club last night, "the three recognized spearheads of our party are travelling in three different directions. This condition has brought about a situation where, already, the seed has been planted of a third party."

Urging the G. O. P. to base its campaign upon the recent Republican records of achievement, rather than upon "useless criticism," Governor Murphy said, "It is foolish for a Republican leader to say the New Deal is absolutely wrong when many developments it has sponsored are good."

"The nation is crying for leadership based upon practical experience, which understands the problems of worker and producer alike, which appreciates the evil effects of restricting business, and which appreciates that public budgets must be balanced and governmental costs placed upon a reasonable basis."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair and moderately cold tonight and Thursday; lowest temperature tonight near 18 degrees; moderate to fresh westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and continued cold tonight and Thursday.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Generally fair and continued cold tonight and Thursday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong westerly winds over south portion and fresh westerly over north portion; broken clouds tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

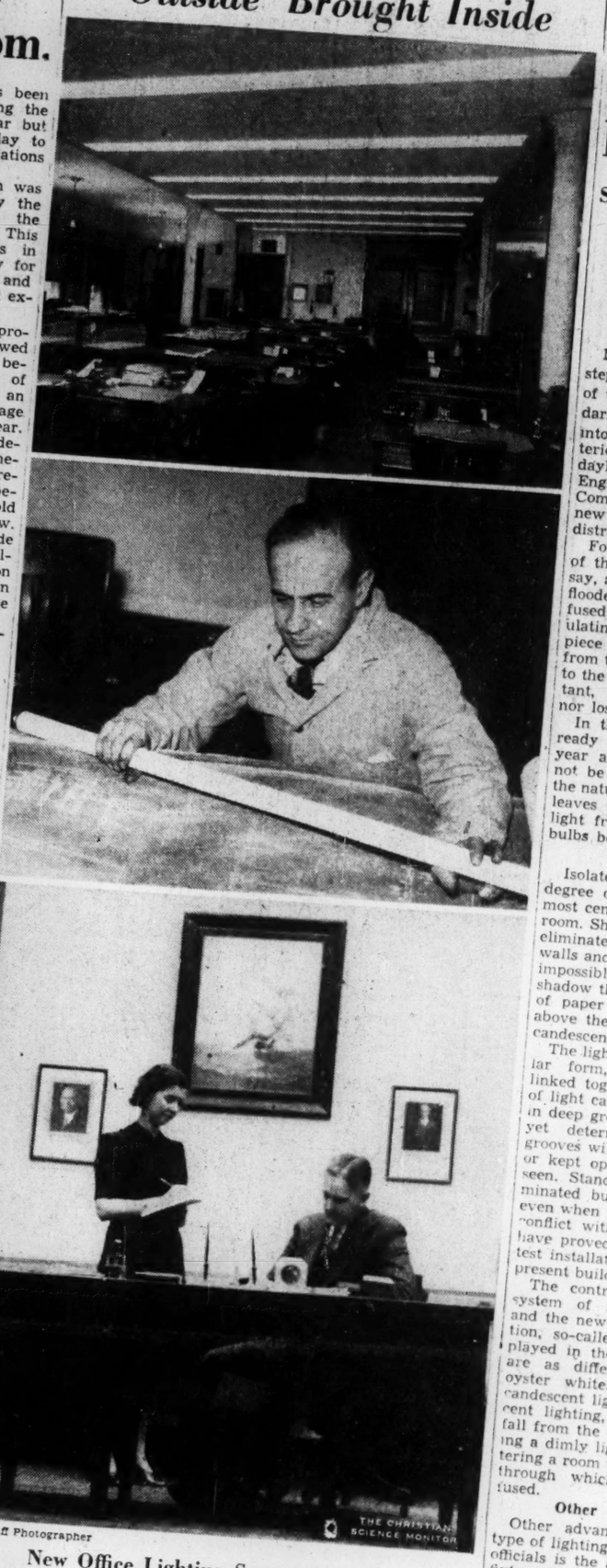
	A	B		A	B
Boston	22	18	New Orleans	38	29
Chicago	6	6	New York	15	15
Denver	29	22	Norfolk	23	23
Helena	26	23	Philadelphia	16	16
Kansas City	14	11	St. Louis	2	0
Los Angeles	58	57	San Francisco	54	53
Miami	55	54	Washington	19	16
Minneapolis	4	5			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. Jan. 3.
B—Minimum, Jan. 2.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 5:56 p. m., height 9.0. feet.
Thursday, 6:27 a. m., height 9.9 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:03 p. m. Wednesday.

'Outside' Brought Inside



By a Staff Photographer

New Office Lighting System Revealed

Upper: View of test lighting in New England Mutual Life Insurance Company building at 87 Milk Street, Boston, showing parallel chains of light streaking across the ceiling. No fixtures are required within the room. Center: Engineer holding four-foot tube used in fluorescent lighting system, installed in grooves set into ceilings. Lower: Photo was taken without flashlight in office equipped with new lighting system built into ceiling.

Williston Plans For Centennial

Plans for celebrating the centennial of the founding of Williston Academy at Easthampton, Mass., were discussed by a group of the alumni at a dinner at the Hotel Kenmore last night. Prof. Howard G. Boardman of the faculty and Herbert B. Howe of Mount Kisco, N. Y., Secretary of the General Committee, have been visiting various cities consulting with the alumni on the arrangements. They are seeking suggestions and ask especially what form the celebration should take in June, 1941.

Mr. Howe told the Boston meeting that the observance would cover three days, June 7, 8, and 9 in 1941. There will be parades, games, luncheons and the unveiling of a tablet marking the 100th anniversary of the founding of this old New England educational institution which was established by Samuel Williston. Of course the story was recalled of how Mrs. Williston snipped off a cloth-covered button from the coat of a visiting minister after he had gone to bed to see how it was made and then carefully put it back together and sewed it on the coat again. In those days cloth covered buttons were a novelty and the Willistons started the manufacture of these buttons.

As one feature of the celebration, Professor Boardman presented a plan for a dramatization of Williston's history to be put on by the students during the celebration.

Among those present were Kenneth S. Domett, Boston; James T. O'Neill, Cambridge; James H. MacNaughton, Boston; George C. Colburn, Auburndale; Robert L. Moore, Arlington; B. F. Sands, Melrose; Edward L. Bowen, Pawtucket, Rhode Island, and Austin Turner and Paul S. Deland of Wolfeboro.

New-Type Lamp Puts 'Daylight' Inside Building

System being installed in Boston eliminates all glare, shadows and dark corners.

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New England's first important step in lifting office workers out of the somber shadows and semi-darkness of antiquated buildings into the glareless brilliance of interior illumination approximating daylight will be taken by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company when it moves into its new building in the Copley Square district, Boston.

For the first time in this part of the country, Company officials say, a large office building will be flooded with natural daylight diffused from artificial units and simulating Old Sol so closely that a piece of reading matter carried from the window side of any room to the interior walls, however, distant, will neither change color nor lose visability.

In this building which will be ready for occupancy in about a year and a half, employees will not be able to distinguish where the natural light from the windows leaves off and the soft, artificial light from the luminious tubular bulbs begins.

No Dark Corners

Isolated corners will have a degree of brilliance equal to the most central location in any given room. Shadows will be completely eliminated from floors, ceilings, walls and desks. In fact, it will be impossible to create the type of shadow that appears when a piece of paper is held a foot or two above the desk surface under incandescent lighting.

The lighting unit comes in tubular form, in four-foot lengths linked together in parallel chains of light carried across the ceilings in deep grooves. Research has not yet determined whether these grooves will be covered with glass or kept open so the unit can be seen. Standing beneath the illuminated bulbs, there is no glare even when the eye comes in direct conflict with the light. Engineers have proved these points through test installations in the company's present building at 87 Milk Street.

The contrast between the old system of incandescent lighting and the new fluorescent illumination, so-called, is strikingly displayed in the old building. They are as different as cream and oyster white. Passing from the candescent light area into fluorescent lighting, a weight seems to fall from the eyes. It is like leaving a dimly lighted lobby and entering a room with an all-glass top through which daylight is diffused.

Other Advantages

Other advantages of the new type of lighting cited by insurance officials is the absence of lighting fixtures and a reduction of some 30 per cent in illumination costs made possible by an increase of actual light with a corresponding decrease in the wattage used. At the same time, decreasing the wattage reduces heat radiation and hence alleviates the strain on cooling systems through the summer.

Experiments on the new lights have been going on for several months in the old insurance building, during which changes have taken place so rapidly in original plans that the actual type, design, and effectiveness of the units when finally installed cannot be accurately guaged at this time. The Company emphasizes the great benefits to be obtained by employees through fluorescent lighting while expecting a natural increase in the efficiency of workers resulting from improved vision.

Fluorescent lights depend for their illumination, not on a wire filament as in conventional lighting, but on an electric arc, rich in invisible ultraviolet rays.

N. E. Garner Boom Gets 5,000 Pledges

"Garner for President" New England headquarters were opened in the Parker House yesterday and the work of sending out pledge cards by Democrats was begun.

Already, it was said, 5,000 New Englanders have pledged support to the Vice-President —600 names having been added over the week end. It is reported that Boston and New York cotton interests are especially active in support of the campaign.

The main activities of the New England headquarters will open with a reception during the week of Jan. 15, at which national officials will be present.

U. S. Best Out Of War, British Lecturer Says

It would be "just childish to try to influence America to come into the war," Boston Rotarians were told at their regular lunch in the Statler today by Alfred Edwards, Labor Member of Parliament for Middlesbrough East.

Mr. Edwards, who is a member of the Committee on War Expenditures in Parliament—which is spending about £6,000,000 a day to carry on the war, he said—flew to the United States from Lisbon recently for a combined lecture and business trip.

"America's entry into the war would do a great deal of harm to the Allied cause," he declared, "for then the United States would begin to store goods and ammunition for itself instead of supplying them to the Allies."

1,000 Planes a Month

At present, he stated, the United States is able to supply Britain with about 1,000 airplanes a month, while plane production in England itself is up to 2,000 a month and in France it is about 800 a month.

Mr. Edwards stated that in his opinion "the Allies have now achieved aerial supremacy over Germany."

"There's a growing feeling in Britain," he continued, "that she will use her superiority in the air and will take the initiative and attack Germany. This would give the German people a real taste of the war and probably would be very effective in bringing it to a close."

Carrying the war to Germany in this manner, Mr. Edwards declared, would either "give the ordinary people the opportunity to revolt which they have needed, or it would give the military clique the opportunity to take over control of the country."

Morale Is Good

"The morale in England is very good now," he reported. "In fact the people have been disappointed when the raids failed to come. Nothing can frighten us now."

Never before had he observed such political solidarity in England, Mr. Edwards stated. "There is good feeling among all the parties today in England," he said. "They may disagree as to methods, but all are united to see the war through to its bitter end."

Mr. Edwards commented on the difficulty he has experienced in obtaining lecture dates in some sections of the country. "They just didn't seem to want to have any Englishman there at all," he said, "but I assured my bureau that I am interested only in propaganda in its good sense. Everybody wants information about the war —and that is good propaganda."

Turning to conditions within Germany, he declared: "A good sign that other opinion is prevailing in Germany was that Germany failed to go through Holland." Neither side, he continued, "would be willing to risk the tremendous carnage which would result from attacking the Siegfried and Maginot lines directly."

"I see no hope for the future, except through the League of Nations," Mr. Edwards said. "I think England realizes that at last by its encouraging of Finland to resort to the League. It is only through the League that we may eventually achieve world peace."

Mr. Edwards said he hoped to see a "United States of Europe" emerging eventually.

Narrow Gauge Claims Balance of Only $725

Declaring that the Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad, otherwise known as the Narrow Gauge, had only $725 in cash at the end of 1939, counsel for the railroad today argued before the Federal District Court in favor of abandonment of services effective Jan. 10.

Hearings opening before Judge George C. McSweeney climax the railroad's attempts at abolition of its services beginning as far back as 1935 and entering the Federal Court when an injunction was imposed denying abandonment until the customers could be heard.

Would Lift Injunction

L. C. Goodyear, counsel for the road, today asked that the injunction be lifted on the complaint that the line needed $17,000 immediately to be put into safe repair and would require an additional $17,000 in the spring for similar repairs. Petition for abandonment has been approved by almost all of the 10,608 stockholders, although the communities of Winthrop, Lynn, and Revere insist that the loss of rail services would constitute a serious hardship.

Winthrop has reiterated its desire to assist financially in maintaining the road at least until adequate substitute transportation can be provided for its Boston commuters.

William J. Keefe, Chief Engineer of the Public Utilities Department, reaffirmed his contention that the road would be unsafe for operation in the spring without heavy expenditures for repairs. He alluded to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's earlier statement that the road should not be permitted to operate if the safety of its patrons is jeopardized.

Judge Sweeney took the case under advisement shortly after noon today. Previously the argument had been heard by Judge Elisha H. Brewster and it was indicated that several days would elapse before a decision was handed down.

Possibilities for Service

Several possibilities are open, should the court decide to grant the petition for abandonment of the railroad. As suggested at the morning hearing today, one or all of the towns interested might undertake to underwrite the losses of the road while continuing operation pending determination of a suitable substitute method of transportation, or the affairs of the railroad might be referred to a master who would conduct hearings for a suitable liquidation of the stock and assets of the road.

If, however, the court should decide to deny the petition of the road and the stockholders, the railroad must continue in operation so long as it has funds.

Cash on hand, Jan. 31, will be, it is estimated, approximately $725, which counsel for the road claims is insufficient to pay the employees. The railroad will then face a state fine for violating a law requiring corporations to pay their employees within five days.

More than $65,000 is needed, it is estimated, to continue operations for the next five months. The road, which is performing "a de luxe service" according to this morning's testimony, used to carry some 20,000,000 persons a year in 1922, but in the past year carried only 6,000,000. Losses since 1932 have risen from $14,000 to $136,000 a year.

Businessmen Declare Bets On Horses Economic Waste

Businessmen generally condemned horse-race betting today as the 17 States in which this type of gambling is permitted reported on the volume of bets placed in 1939.

Executives pointed out that money which is spent at racetracks goes into the winnings of a few gamblers, into profits for the track operators, or into State taxes, rather than into normal purchases of food, clothing and other commodities sold by retail stores.

Even the money which goes into State taxes often has to be used to pay the costs of curbing the crime which breaks out among habitués of the tracks, it was pointed out.

An Economic Waste

For these reasons, in addition to the moral questions involved, retail businessmen assailed legalized race-betting as an economic waste, draining off into anti-social channels funds which otherwise would go into normal business purchases.

The fact that many who patronize the race tracks are persons of low incomes adds further complications to the economic picture, it was said. Sometimes, such persons lose so heavily at the tracks as to make them public charges or to cause hardships to their families.

The figures on volume of wagering and State profits from this source, as compiled by the Associated Press, for 1939, compared with those for 1938, are given herewith:

The Whole Story

State	1939 Days	1939 Total Wagered	1938 Days	1938 Total Wagered
Calif.*	272	$75,371,789	258	$66,142,358
Ala.*	100	33,276,601	96	34,252,022
Md.	104	34,999,570	96	34,252,022
Mass.	72	22,407,817	102	27,377,044
R. I.	53	26,468,776	69	24,363,971
N. H.	48	11,819,375	45	10,872,109
N. Y.†	185		176	
Ill.	200	47,972,876	217	39,290,898
Del.	30	8,634,377	28	8,789,814
Ark.	30	3,930,917	30	3,522,846
Ky.	102	11,465,446	99	11,668,820
Wash.	77	3,690,849	72	3,569,395
Mich.	69	10,046,597	94	8,597,015
Ohio	175	6,344,455	175	8,228,301
W. Va.	92	5,344,148	94	5,203,241
N. J.‡	111	1,110,000	114	1,387,500
Neb.	65	2,565,000	71	2,415,000
Totals	1,591	$296,331,035	1,505	$287,780,711

State	1939 State Profit	1938 State Profit
California	$3,014,871.36	$2,845,694.32
Florida	1,214,232.20	1,186,511.91
Maryland	1,166,590.00	950,331.00
Massachusetts	981,362.05	1,205,875.25
Rhode Island	923,407.00	852,679.00
New Hampshire	619,930.01	599,523.81
New York	618,871.68	595,388.70
Illinois	577,659.00	553,717.79
Delaware	293,321.91	300,071.62
Arkansas	158,036.85	171,332.74
Kentucky	184,912.25	165,041.30
Washington	134,542.45	175,410.00
Michigan	172,500.00	137,500.00
Ohio	104,136.00	139,170.00
West Virginia	77,441.48	74,577.81
Louisiana†	55,000.00	57,000.00
Nebraska	33,655.00	31,407.00
Total	$10,412,709.56	$9,983,424.49

*By seasons. †Amount wagered unavailable; oral betting only. ‡Sports writers estimate.

Community Fund Launching Nears

War in Europe is the result of hatred and jealousy and produces nothing constructive, whereas "war" in America is being launched on a social front for the removal of distress and suffering among the millions of families which cannot make their way financially, said Col. H. Anthony Dyer, world traveler, today at the opening conference and luncheon preliminary to the launching of the Greater Boston Community Chest Fund of 1940.

"America," the Colonel stated, "should be grateful for the opportunity of working out its peacetime problems of social disorganization as an example in constructive government." He considered the Community Chest Fund an indispensable implement to be wielded in the building of a sound, social order within communities.

The Colonel's address was given at the annual "Dutch Treat" luncheon in the Copley-Plaza Hotel, attended by other notables, including Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall, co-chairman of the Educational Division.

Introduced at the head table were Francis C. Gray, General Chairman of the Community Fund; Mrs. B. Harrison Ragle, Chairman of the Educational Division; Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin, Co-Chairman, and Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall, Chairman of the Advisory Committee. Also present were Otto F. Bradley, Executive Director of the Fund; Marguerite Stoddard, Executive Secretary of the Educational Division, and other members of the Advisory Committee, many of whom spoke in favor of a more intensive campaign this year.

While the Advisory Committee and Educational Division are kept busy throughout the year preparing for the annual campaigns, the "Dutch Treat" conference marked the initiation of intensified activities preliminary to the 1940 campaign.

Following the luncheon, the conference was broken up into small groups which toured the city's needy sections to obtain first-hand information in connection with agencies using the Fund's services.

Puppets to Present Grand Opera

Grand opera on a miniature scale will be presented by the Victor Puppet Opera Troupe under the direction of Ernest Wolff of Chicago in the Fashion Center auditorium of Jordan Marsh Company, Boston, beginning today and repeated five times daily through next Tuesday.

The operas, which are being given without charge as part of the store's 89th anniversary celebration, are: "Aida," Jan. 3; "Traviata," Jan. 4; "Carmen," Jan 5; "I Pagliacci," Jan. 6; "Faust," Jan. 8; "Rigoletto," Jan. 9. The half-hour opera versions will be presented at 11, 12:30, 2, 3, and 4 o'clock.

Settings and properties used are exact copies—on a one-fifth scale —of those used by the La Scala Opera of Milan and the Metropolitan and Chicago Civic Opera companies. Operated on a 48-square-foot stage, the troupe employs more than 200 singing and dancing puppets in its repertory.

Only 13 inches tall, the puppets are manipulated entirely without the usual marionette strings. Internal mechanisms provide all movements, which are controlled by five operators beneath the stage.

Du Pont to Give Six Fellowships

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 3 (AP) —E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company announced today that it will award six post-doctorate fellowships for research in organic chemistry and 20 post-graduate fellowships for research in chemistry for the academic year 1940-41.

The post-doctorate fellowships are for $2,000 each and the post-graduate fellowships $750 each. The university selects the beneficiary.

Fellowships in advanced work in chemistry were established by the du Pont company in 1918. Among the institutions to get awards were Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and University of Virginia.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio—Page 12

Theaters

Colonial—
"John Henry," starring Paul Robeson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. (Last week.)

Shubert—
"Mamba's Daughters," by Dorothy and Du Bose Hayward. Starring Ethel Waters. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. (Last week.)

Wilbur—
"Tonight We Dance," starring Ruth Chatterton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30 (Last Week.)

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland, with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30 (Last Week.)

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Roaring Twenties," with James Cagney and Humphrey Bogart. 3:10, 6:20, 9:25. Also "Should Husbands Work." 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

Coolidge Corner—
Jean Arthur and James Stewart in "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington." 2:40, 6, 9:20. Also "Five Little Peppers, and How They Grew," 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Little Accident," featuring Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. 4:10, 7:35. Also "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," James Stewart. 2, 5:25, 8:50. Tomorrow: "Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner, Richard Carlson and Leon Errol. Also "The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds, and David Niven.

Fine Arts—
"The Betrayal of Catherine the Great." 1:05, 3:30, 6, 8:35. Also "The City." 2:40, 5:05, 7:35, 10.

Fenway and aramount—
"Gulliver's Travels." Fenway: 1, 4, 7, 10:05. Paramount: 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Our Neighbors the Carters," with Fay Bainter and Frank Craven. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:35. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:15. Tomorrow: George Raft, June Bryan and William Holden in "Invisible Stripes." Also "Henry Goes Arizona," with Frank Morgan.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame" with Charles Laughton. 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "March of Time," 11:45 a. m., 2:15, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"The Great Victor Herbert," starring Allan Jones, Mary Martin, and Walter Connolly. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Also "All Women Have Secrets," with Jean Cagney and Joseph Allen, Jr. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25. Tomorrow: "Four Wives." Starring Priscilla, Rosemary and Lola Lane. Also "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President," with Ann Sothern and Lewis Stone.

Normandie—
"The Day the Bookies Wept," with Joe Penner. Also "Nurse Edith Cavell," with Anna Neagle.

R. K. O. Boston—
Lupe Velez and Leon Errol in "Mexican Spitfire." 10:10 a. m., 1:10, 4:15, 7:25, 10:25. Stage: Folies Parisienne: The Beauty Factory. The Parisian Shop. The Lace Wedding and The Exotic Taste. 11:40 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9:10. Tomorrow: "Follow the Fleet," with Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire. Also "The Invisible Killer." Stage: Jerry Cooper, Stuart & Martin, Masters & Rollins, and Ravel Dancers.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinees 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m. and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

South Station Theater—
"Travel Kangaroo Country." "American Royal Show." "Unusual Occupations." "Night Life in Old Paris," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40 9:40. Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. Also "The Return of Dr. X." Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15.

Telepix Cinema—
Bob Benchley's "Bill of Rights" Walt Disney's "Football Review." "National Philharmonic Orchestra." and 30-minute news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m., till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Goosestep," with Roland Drew and Steffi Duna. 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:05, 9:50. Also "The Covered Trailer," with the Gleason Family. 9:40 a. m., 12:25, 3:10, 5:55, 8:40.

Tremont—
"Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. Also "In Name Only," starring Cary Grant, Carol Lombard and Kay Francis. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "Midnight," with Jon Ameche and Claudette Colbert. Also "Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

University—
"Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring James Stewart. 2:25, 5:45, 9:15. Also "Five Little Peppers." 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: "We Are Not Alone," featuring Paul Muni and Flora Robson. Also "Rose Marie," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

Uptown—
"Little Accident," with Hugh Herbert and Baby Sandy. 2:25, 5:40, 8:50. Also "We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni. 12:30, 3:35, 6:50, 10. Tomorrow: "Dancing Co-Ed," with Lana Turner, Richard Carlson and Leon Errol. Also "The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds, and David Niven.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
"First Love," featuring Deanna Durbin. Also "On Your Toes," with Vera Zorina. Daily, except Sundays, at 2:30 and 8:45. Tomorrow: "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," featuring Jean Arthur and James Stewart. Also "New March of Time." To be shown through Jan. 12.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Prints by Sharaku by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Continental Hotel, Garden Street, Cambridge—
First of a series of Thursday morning talks. Prof. Harlow Shapley of Harvard University will speak on "In Defense of the Universe." 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Marian Burroughs, violinist, and Mrs. Maay Pumphrey Tower, pianist. 2:45.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Commerce Items Around World Gleaned by Boston's U. S. Agent

Foreign Trade Flashes

English watches have been made in Germany, France, and Switzerland, it is disclosed by a petition from Birmingham watch case manufacturers to the British Government to allow importation of at least a small volume of watch movements, according to Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The wartime ban on imports of watch movements into Great Britain has developed a serious problem for the important watch case manufacturing and watch assembling trades, Mr. Bemis said. Complete watches are not produced commercially in Great Britain, he said. If the request for at least a small volume of imports of watch movements is granted, the United States might be in a position to benefit, since German watch movements will no longer be competing in the British market, he said.

Highway for Panama

Transfer of $50,000 from the Panama Government to the Panama Canal authorities, constitutes a step toward construction of the long-discussed trans-Isthmian highway, Mr. Bemis stated. The money is to be applied to the expense of surveying, grading, and draining a right-of-way from Colon on the Atlantic side, through a "corridor" defined in the recently approved new treaty between Panama and the United States.

As now planned, the Republic of Panama will build 7700 feet of an 18-foot highway from the outskirts of Colon to a point where the "corridor" crosses the railroad, at an estimated cost of $225,000. In addition, the Republic is to build an overpass to cost about $145,000. From this point on to the Canal Zone-Panama boundary near Cativa, a distance of 16,000 feet, the project will be financed, and supervised by the Panama Canal. Cost of constructing the "corridor" is estimated at $700,000. The "corridor" measures 23,700 feet, which is only a fraction of the construction necessary to complete the trans-Isthmian highway.

Gold Find in India

Another trade brief received by Mr. Bemis refers to the discovering in Kashmir, India, of what is claimed to be the most important alluvial gold deposit in India. Alluvial terraces containing gold extend for more than 80 miles on both sides of certain river beds which have been examined by the State Mining Office, according to Mr. Bemis. Officials of Kashmir, the country's northernmost independent State, believe that some of the newly-found deposits are capable of being worked commercially, though as yet no steps have been taken in this direction.

Clean Water Plan At Funds Stage

Application for federal funds to launch the $10,000,000 pollution clearance project in Boston Harbor and Quincy Bay will be made this week, Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman of the Metropolitan District Commission said today.

Preliminary plans and engineers' drawings are already being developed much in advance of original expectations, and an early appeal for funds to begin the project is expected to be made.

'Boss'-Worker Bond Called Asset No. 1

"Business asset No. 1 is the modern 'industrial relations' policy that constitutes one of the great changes that has taken place in the existing order of things," today declared Edwin C. Johnson, President of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and General Chairman of the first New England Sales Management Conference, to be held Jan. 5 and 6 at Hotel Statler, Boston.

It was Mr. Johnson that began an employer-employee relationship plan 18 years ago for his workers, which included an annual sales rally and luncheon, which has developed into the 1940 New England Sales Management Conference, sponsored by the Boston Chamber of Commerce and designed to be an annual business function. Mr. Johnson's idea is that an industrial relations policy starts with "selling" the business to its employees.

The rapidity with which developments have wrought changes in the business world since 1929, focus attention on the need of harmonious relations between worker and employer, declared Mr. Johnson, who is head of a company established more than 60 years ago, making and distributing food products and equipment for bakers, and employing about 220 persons.

Mr. Johnson's employer-employee relationship plan is based on quarterly meetings for all employees, at which all problems of manufacturing, shipping, financing, and management, are discussed openly before, and with the employees just as though the employees were stockholders in the business. Conducted as a "town meeting," each employee gets an insight of the workings of the organization, and a far more complete knowledge of the business than he would ordinarily obtain in the course of his daily routine, points out Mr. Johnson.

In a small business, figures are often kept secret, with the possible result that the workers all think the firm is making considerably more money than is actually the case, explained Mr. Johnson. "I believe in letting employees know why they are doing the things they do, and telling them everything we can about the business," he said.

"At these meetings we constantly urge our employees to save money systematically through the various channels available to them, such as co-operative banks, vacation clubs, and group insurance plans," continued Mr. Johnson. "We do everything possible to instruct them in money matters, and show them the wisdom of living within their means. An employee burdened with financial worries is not an efficient worker."

The policy builds morale and teamwork, pointed out Mr. Johnson.

Teamster Strike Threat Debated

A sub-committee of Local 25 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs and Helpers, and a group of motor freight carrier employers today conferred with the State Board or Conciliation and Arbitration in an effort to arrive at a compromise which would avoid a strike of 5,500 truck drivers, threatened if the drivers are refused demanded wage increases.

When the conferring groups adjourned for luncheon nothing could be learned as to whether definite progress had been made at the morning session.

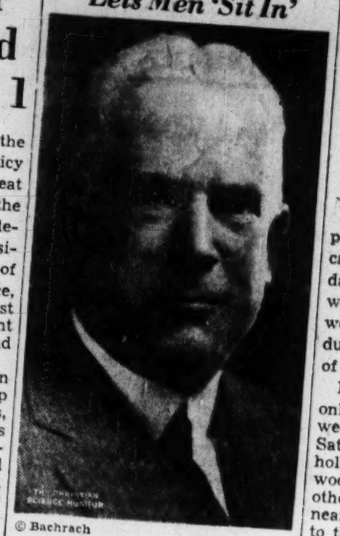
Flying Cloud In From Buenos Aires

Completing her initial voyage the Moore McCormack Lines Flying Cloud arrived in Boston today from Buenos Aires with Capt. William F. T. George in command.

When the vessel sails tomorrow or early Friday she will inaugurate a new cargo service between Boston and the East coast of South America which is designed to cut down the time of delivery to South American ports. The Flying Cloud is one of the latest additions to the American Merchant Marine and is named after one of Donald McKay's most famous clipper ships.

The original Flying Cloud was built at East Boston in 1851 and twice sailed from New York to San Francisco around the Horn in 89 days in a period when the average time was 110 days.

Lets Men 'Sit In'



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Edwin C. Johnson
General Chairman of New England Sales Management Conference

Labor to Keep On for Higher Age Payments

The first drive of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor for a special session of the Legislature, met with failure today when the deadline was passed at 11 a. m. without the Federation having obtained a sufficient number of signatures of the members of the House and Senate to call the Legislature back into session.

Several weeks ago Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, circulated petitions among the legislators for a special session to increase from $30 to $40 a month the minimum benefits under the Old Age Assistance Act and to revise the Unemployment Compensation Law.

The session, if called, would have opened today. However, Mr. Taylor lacked 24 of the necessary 121 House majority and six of the necessary 21 majority in the Senate.

Today Mr. Taylor announced his intention of renewing the fight for a special session and attacked "the reactionary attitude of Governor Saltonstall, President Cotton of the Senate, Speaker Herter of the House of Representtives, and Commissioner Rotch of the Department of Public Welfare," blaming them for the failure to bring about a special session.

"We definitely place the responsibility for not increasing the amount of benefits to aged citizens from $30 to $40 a month on Governor Saltonstall and the other barons," Mr. Taylor stated.

Heavy Imports Mark Week At Port of Boston

Port of Boston Business

Indications of returning prosperity for New England industry came into the Port of Boston today in what is almost the peak week in the Port's history for wool imports and collections of duties, announced by the Director of Customs.

Despite the fact that there were only four trading days in the past week with Christmas out and the Saturday before the New Year holiday for Federal workers, more wool entered the Port than in any other week in 1939. There were nearly 52,000,000 pounds or close to three times the imports for the last week of 1938.

Imports for New England consumption were valued at more than $4,000,000 as compared with $1,673,941 a year ago. The increases were similarly impressive in imports for warehouse storage, warehouse withdrawals for conversion into finished products and duties collected which reached the highest figure since 1936.

Reasons given for the extensive import business were founded on the evidences of returning prosperity in New England textile mills, which in turn are attributed more to normal recovery than to war activities. The supply of wool in storage is not adequate to meet the demands for persistent buying of clothing in retail districts.

This country has always imported much of its wool from South Africa and South America, wool merchants pointed out. And this year, this country finds it increasingly difficult to supply its own mounting needs for raw materials engendered by increased employment which is undoubtedly founded to some extent upon war business.

The Port of Boston figures for business during the last week of 1939 were as follows:

	Week Ending Dec. 30, 1939	1938
Imports for Consumption	$4,292,080	$1,673,941
Imports for Warehouse	1,445,827	409,202
Withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	1,712,083	305,272
Duties collected	1,476,368	221,493
Wool Imports (lbs.)	6,795,095	662,665
	Fiscal Year July 1 to Dec. 30	Year Ago
Wool Imports (lbs.)	51,661,355	21,436,541
Duties collected	$15,179,264	$10,472,253

Building Projects Gain in Brookline

Construction in Brookline in November entailed more projects, but of a less costly type, than for the similar period last year, according to figures compiled today.

In all, 26 permits were issued for new construction to cost $169,250, and permits for 15 additions and alterations to cost about $57,000. The new construction includes 17 single houses at an estimated total cost of $171,000. In October permits provided for work aggregating expenditures of about $274,000.

Foley Is to See Mrs. Dowd's Counsel

District Attorney William J. Foley announced this morning he will confer late this afternoon with Garrett Barry, counsel for Mrs. John F. Dowd, wife of the missing former Sheriff of Suffolk County.

The announcement aroused speculation as to whether the District Attorney might be intending to seek information from Mrs. Dowd as to the whereabouts of her husband, who is wanted to answer indictments charging the solicitation and acceptance of bribes while he was Sheriff.

The possibility that the surrender of Mr. Dowd might be arranged at the conference was also discussed by Court House observers.

Belmont High Opens Course In Driving Cars

Many Belmont High School pupils left their classrooms today a bit more soberly than usual, halted and looked carefully both ways before crossing the street, waited until the traffic was cleared away, then crossed with the cinfidence of pedestrians who knew something about the problems of the motorist as well as the walker.

The traffic policeman at the corner whistled softly under his breath at the show of alertness and the noticeable absence of haste to be first across the street. Here was a semblance of order and a degree of caution requiring some explanation. And here it is:

"Belmont High School is the first school in Metropolitan Boston to start a behind-the-wheel training course in automobile driving," said one pupil. "There are 32 pupils already enrolled and we had our first training today."

The training course, sponsored by the Boston Automobile Club, branch of the American Automobile Association, will henceforth be in full operation at Belmont High. It is the outgrowth of the A. A. A training course for teachers intending to supervise such courses, given at Boston University, recently.

Automobiles used for training are equipped with the dual control system devised by the A. A. A., enabling instructors to have adequate control of the cars while the pupils are in the regular driving seats.

Governor of N. Carolina Reports Wordage Slump

RALEIGH, N. C. (AP)—Gov. Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina turned the pages of his little green appointment book recently and figured that he made 245 speeches in 1939.

In 1938 he made 277 speeches.

The State's biennial legislative session last year kept the Governor close to the capital. That, he said, caused the drop in personal appearances.

Maine NYA Helps to Lighten State's Problems in Reli

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine — With the Works Progress Administration having allocated $23,000,000 to Maine since its inception, and State relief expenditures causing overdrafts nearly every year, the activities of a third relief agency functioning in Maine have more or less been overlooked.

Yet the particular agency, the National Youth Administration, has been contributing substantially toward the solution of Maine relief problems particularly through the fact it reaches the "in-school" and "recently out-of-school" groups.

It is estimated there are at least 10,000 unemployed out-of-school youths in Maine. Toward helping them the NYA has allocated to Maine since its inception a total of $1,233,474, along with $494,538.19 to assist students in high schools, normal schools, and colleges. The appropriation for the current fiscal year is $794,000 for work projects and $138,030 for student aid.

Valuable Social Function

At present there are, according to the NYA office, here, 1,850 youths in 73 different towns and cities employed through NYA on projects or in resident centers while 2,187 are receiving student aid while pursuing their educations in Maine schools. In both kinds of assistance it is felt the NYA is making more valuable citizens, and in aiding the out-of-school youths in gainful employment the NYA is performing an important social function. In 54 towns there are 280 youths engaged in clerical work and in 15 others there are 215 youths assigned to building construction and repair work under supervision. There are 14 workshop units providing employment for 350 boys in basic mechani and metal trades.

Quoddy Village is, of course, most publicized of the reside centers operated by the NYA in t State. Here some 500 boys fr New England States and New Yo are learning trades and good ci zenship.

Practical Experience

There are, however, other le publicized but valuable NYA res dent centers in Maine. At Dext this agency operates a metal trade experience project where 104 boy are enrolled. They obtain practica experience and instruction in thi line of endeavor; produce, among other things, power machinery which may be used in other NYA centers.

At Moosehorn Resident Center at Meddybemps 29 young men are engaged in a project sponsored by the United States Bureau of Biological Survey for the purpose of acquainting young men with knowledge of guiding, wild life, conservation, and forestry under practical conditions.

Girls are not overlooked and at Springvale under the co-sponsorship of Nasson College students and faculty young women are being taught sewing, homemaking, household budgeting and other helpful projects.

Youths receiving NYA assistance are checked monthly and every effort is put forward to get them private employment. A State-wide program functions in co-operation with the State of Maine Employment Service.

Charles G. Hewitt is the State Youth Administrator for Maine and there are 15 administrative employees in the main office at Portland and the five district headquarters. Total expenditures for five months of the current fiscal year are $274,553.06.

Brown Economist Discusses War

War in Europe has not affected American business as much as during the World War for three reasons, according to James H. Shoemaker, Professor of Economics at Brown University, speaking today at the Brown Club luncheon in the Chamber of Commerce. First, because the war itself in its early tages has not been as destructive as the World War; second, because American producers have been careful about taking orders which would require over-expansion of plant and equipment, and third, because there was a good deal of overproduction in the world before the war began.

Professor Shoemaker, who has just returned from Washington and who has lived in the Orient as well as travelled extensively in Europe, believes there is much greater danger of involvement of the United States in the Far East than in the present European war.

"There are two groups of uncertainties," he said, "affecting the outcome of the present war—one political, and the other technical." He said the political uncertainties center about four things — the future policy of Italy, the extent to which the Balkans can present a united front against the pressure of Germany, on the one hand, and Russia on the other; the dependability of Turkey from the point of view of the Allies, and the extent to which Soviet Russia and Japan can compose their differences. The most important point is the real significance of the Russo-German agreement.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	YWCA-Mrs. Roosevelt	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	Comic Page Club
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Reggie Child's Orch.	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Bruce Scott"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Philip McAteer, talk	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Serenaders; vocal	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	The Gauchos
6:45 **Today in Europe**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Marching Along	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 **Burns and Allen: comedy; music**	The Revelers; orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orchestra
7:45	President's Ball	"Names in the News"		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00 Al Pearce and His Gang	"Breezing Along"; Johnny Green's Orch.	G. Page; J. Ameche in **When Tomorrow Comes**	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Housing talk
8:15			Frankie Masters' Orch.	"Prairie Pals"
8:30 "Dr. Christian of River's End"	"Quicksilver"; quiz program	Don McNeil; Cliff Arquette; chorus; orch.	Johnny Long's Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
8:45			Johnny Long's Orch.	Dave Ballentine, songs
9:00 **Luise Rainer, Walter Abel, in "Romance"; comedy; soloists; orchestra**	NYA Program	**The New Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Allen Art Players; guest artist; orchestra**	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Concert Melodies
9:15	NYA Program		"The War at Sea"	Concert Melodies
9:30	George Harris's Orch.		"Music May Faith"; soloists; orchestra	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	"Gene and Glenn"			"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Or.	"This Man's Army"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 "Public Affairs"	"This Man's Army"		News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30 Sports; news	"Adventures in Photography"; dramatization	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Victor Vincent's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather			"Romance in Rhythm"	Dance Music
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	"Romance in Rhythm"	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on the Air"	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	**Recording of President Roosevelt's Message to Congress**	Del Danford's Orch.
11:30	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.		Julie Wintz's Orch.
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Music You Want"	Richard Himber's Orch.		News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Morning Review"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Young America Speaks"	
8:00 **Today in Europe**	Variety Hour; talks; recordings	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	Studio speaker
8:15 Caroline Cabot		Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	Al Blake and His Colorado Ramblers
8:30 Eddie Lee	Variety Hour; talks; recordings	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	News Service
8:45 "Musical Clock"		"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 **American School of the Air**	Breakfast Club; soloists; orchestra	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30		"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Don Artiste, pianist	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Thunder Over Paradise"	"The Man I Married"	Musical Early Edition	Mother's Album
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	Musical Early Edition	Mother's Album
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	Shopping With You
10:45 "Stepmother"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organ	Shopping With You
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Franklin G. Field, baritone
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Dramatic sketch	"Road of Life"; sketch	The Hitmakers, music	
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	Rosa Lee, soprano	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; music	"The Guiding Light"	Network speakers	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agriculture talk	Midday Musicale
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Musicalogues
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**Monitor Views the News**
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Women's Club News	Musical Mailbox
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"; sk.	"Tone Tapestries"	"The Happy Gang"	Musical Mailbox
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Marjorie Mills; household talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Leslie Parker, tenor
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"		Enoch Light's Orchestra	"Tune Tabloids"
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Ideas That Came True; dramatization	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Texas Slim"
2:15 Four Cubmen	U. S. Marine Band	"Grimm's Daughter"	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	Harry Rodgers at the Console
2:30 "Your Family"; sk.	U. S. Marine Band	"Valiant Lady" drama	"School of the Air"	News Service
2:45 "My Son and I"		Hymns of All Churches.	"Holiday Traditions"	
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	Rhumba Band	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Concert Orchestra	"Frankie and Johnnie"
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Vocalist; orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	Mass. Library Assn.	Pepper Young's Family	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Richard Maxwell	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	Organ concert
4:00 Harvard program	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio speakers	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	President Roosevelt's Birthday Party	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Dramatization	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	"Book a Week"	"Consolairs"
4:45 "In Record Time"	Dramatization; news	"Young Widder Brown"		Musicale
5:00 Dramatization	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Midstream"; drama	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Scott to the Rescue"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	"25 Years Ago"; news	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Gypsy orchestra
6:45 **Today in Europe**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:15 Movie comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; interviews	"Massachusetts on the March"; drama	Sports Writers' Quiz	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		Sports Writers' Quiz	"Curtain Calls"	Fanny and Her Gang
8:00 "Ask-It-Basket"; questions; answers	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	Network program	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Housing talk
8:15 "Strange As It Seems"; war news	Joe Penner; Jacques Renard's Orchestra	Network program	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Variety Musicale
8:30		"Those We Love"; dramatic sketch		Military Band
8:45				American Legion speaker
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Gene and Glenn	"Good News of 1940"; Edward Arnold, m. c.; Roland Young; Fanny Brice; orchestra	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15	Musicale		"Song Spinners"	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 Major Bowes' amateur hour	America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Should the Dies Committee Be Continued?"		Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45			Paul Whiteman's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Glen Miller's Orch.	Florence Wyman, soprano; Tom Thomas	Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns, comedian; Lucy Monroe, soprano; Music Maids; orchestra	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 **Lord Lothian, talk**			News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30 Sports; news			Henry Weber's Orchestra; vocalists	Frankie Stan's Orch.
10:45 Music; weather				Dance Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Master Works on the Air" N	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Teddy Powell's Orch.	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:30	"Music You Want"	100th Ann. of Memphis Commercial Appeal	Johnny Long's Orch.	Esteban Grajeda's Orch.
11:45 E. Hoagland's Orch.	"Music You Want"		Lyle Murphy's Orch.	News Service

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

5:30 p. m.—Basic English for Beginners. "Basic for the Very Young." Mrs. Hugh Walpole.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"Americans All — Immigrants All," transcribed.
7:30 p. m.—Symphony Concert.
8:00 p. m.—"Understanding Music," Dr. Donald J. Grout, Harvard.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners: News in Spanish; Symphonic Music.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, Jan. 4

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Jan. 4

1:30 p. m.—WORL. Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7 p. m.—Folklore Melodies. HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Light Music; Tourist Notes. 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m.—Vocal Solo. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Eindhoven—8:45 p. m.—Transmission to South-Eastern U. S. A. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Berlin—9 p. m.—Current events (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Radio Sketches. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 15.17 meg., 19.8 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJC, 6.02 meg., 49.8 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—"Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

WINSHIP LUGGAGE SALE

Clearance Sale of slightly soiled, marred or damaged goods. The imperfections are hardly noticeable. Many are perfect and are reduced because we are out of some sizes and colors.

WARDROBE TRUNKS (Right for College) were 27.50 to 75.00 NOW 23.85 to 59.85
WINSHIP WARDROBE TRUNKS (The Trunk with Doors) were 70.00 to 250.00 NOW 59.75 to 169.00
VALISES (Large Leather Suit Cases) were 47.50 to 100.00 NOW 29.85 to 54.85
VOYAGEURS (For Men and Women) Largest-size wardrobe to fit under Pullman seat. were 22.50 to 65.00 NOW 17.85 to 49.85
GLADSTONE BAGS were 15.50 to 75.00 NOW 12.85 to 49.85
MEN'S SUIT CASES were 22.50 to 75.00 NOW 17.85 to 49.85
LADIES' LEA. SUIT CASES (Overnights) were 12.00 to 45.00 NOW 9.85 to 27.85
SOJOURNERS (Dress Warbrobe Cases) were 14.00 to 42.50 NOW 10.85 to 34.85

SPECIAL 18 inch

12.50 Now 9.85

GLADSTONE Tan Hide 24 inch

24.50 Now 19.85

BLACK OR TAN
WONDERFOLD DRESS CARRIERS were 16.50 to 50.00 NOW 14.85 to 39.85
LADIES' FITTED SUIT CASES were 18.50 to 37.50 NOW 14.85 to 23.85; were 50.00 to 75.00 NOW 39.85 to 47.85
CLUB BAGS were 10.50 to 47.50 NOW 8.85 to 34.85
TOILET CASES were 5.00 to 49.50 NOW 3.85 to 29.85
BILLFOLDS, Etc. were 1.75 to 12.50 NOW 85c to 9.85
SPORT HOLDALL BAGS were 5.50 to 18.50 NOW 4.85 to 13.85
SHOE CASES were 20.00 to 47.50 NOW 16.85 to 34.85
HAT BOXES were 5.00 to 75.00 NOW 3.85 to 39.85
LADIES' HAND BAGS were 3.75 to 12.50 NOW 2.85 to 8.85; were 20.00 to 29.50 NOW 14.85 to 19.85
GLOVES were 1.50 to 6.00 NOW 85c to 4.85

All Sales Final, and Single Pieces Subject to Prior Sale

NOTE: No luggage from W. W. Winship is sold or ever has been sold by any other store in Boston.

Years of Experience in Fine Repair Work
W. W. WINSHIP
LOOK FOR THE TRUNK OVER THE DOOR
ONE STORE ONLY Between Arlington and Berkeley Sts.
372 Boylston St., Boston

Annual Sale

throughout January

decorative linens • household linens
lingerie • negligees • tea gowns
housecoats • boudoir accessories

and in addition

Children's Clothes
at the Wellesley Shop

Nothing bought for sale purposes—Every article from regular stock

All Sales Final

no refunds - no exchanges - no C. O. D.

Makanna Inc
The Trousseau House of Boston
416 BOYLSTON STREET
WELLESLEY - HYANNIS - PALM BEACH

Sunshine Laundry

Make 1940 a Sunshine Year—Highest Quality, Affordable Rates

TELEPHONE BEACON 1790
8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Avenue
CAMBRIDGE
DEPOSITS go on interest JAN. 10

Filled with the Scent of Devon Violets

Lovely Devon Violet Sachet, 50c

You'll love this tiny flagon for the breath of wild-scented Devon gardens you may sniff by merely lifting its stopper. The genuine scent of Devon Violets captured in an oil base and imported directly from England lasts half-ounce flagon of Perfume $1.50

Mail Orders Filled
The Original Thread and Needle Shop
671 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK
INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley St., Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS JANUARY 15
Deposits received by mail

Hot Water

Have a continuous supply of hot water in your home with an automatic electric water heater. Electrical service shops advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are headquarters for water heaters and other electrical labor-saving devices.

Electrical Servants Lighten Housework

STEELE-LITYIN INC.
380 Boylston Street, Boston
JANUARY SALE
Furs
CLOTH COATS

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To ski, or not to ski . . . is no longer the question. Because most everybody does. Well, almost everybody. And because of all the popularity of the sport for the past few years, we find that people know what to wear; for it is now a rare occasion when you see a girl putting in an appearance in one of those la-de-da rigs, combining no less than 42 colors such as they used to wear. Nowadays they realize that the more trim and businesslike the outfit appears, the more like an experienced skier they look. And that's how most of us like to look, even when we fall down!

This year you'll find that lots of the girls have changed to those smooth looking Instructor trous, instead of the baggy type of yester years. Because they're not only better looking, but less bulky, but because if you're mathematically inclined, you can find out how many more miles per minute they'll allow you down the track! Don't ask us how you figure it out; this is all from hearsay. Anyhow, you can get these professional looking trous in complete outfit for something like $18.95. The ski reversible jacket, with zipper equipment matches . . . in all wool gabardine. And navy blue is always a good bet. Or if you already have your pants, you can team it up with Filene's (that's where all this stuff is, up on the fourth floor) hooded parka. It all comes in, elasticized, around your face, and reminds us for all the world of those little Red Riding Hood raincapes we wore as a child. The waistline snugs itself in very nicely with a width of lastex insertion, and you have a couple of big pockets for necessities. To say nothing of looks! Around $5.

* * *

Just the Uniform For Your New Maid

Just in case the new year brought a change in your household staff, and there isn't one uniform in your grand collection from the maids gone by (personally we think there ought to be some kind of an exchange shop for these things!) then perhaps you won't feel quite so badly about buying more uniforms if you know you can save a little on them right now. At T. D. Whitney's. You know, on Temple Place; unless you prefer to enter from the West Street side. These are the well known Dix-Make models . . . an attractive small criss-cross print. With short slightly puffed sleeves, and those built-in waistlines that are so much smarter looking. For $1.79 now, and you can have them rushed out if you'll phone in for them at Liberty 2300.

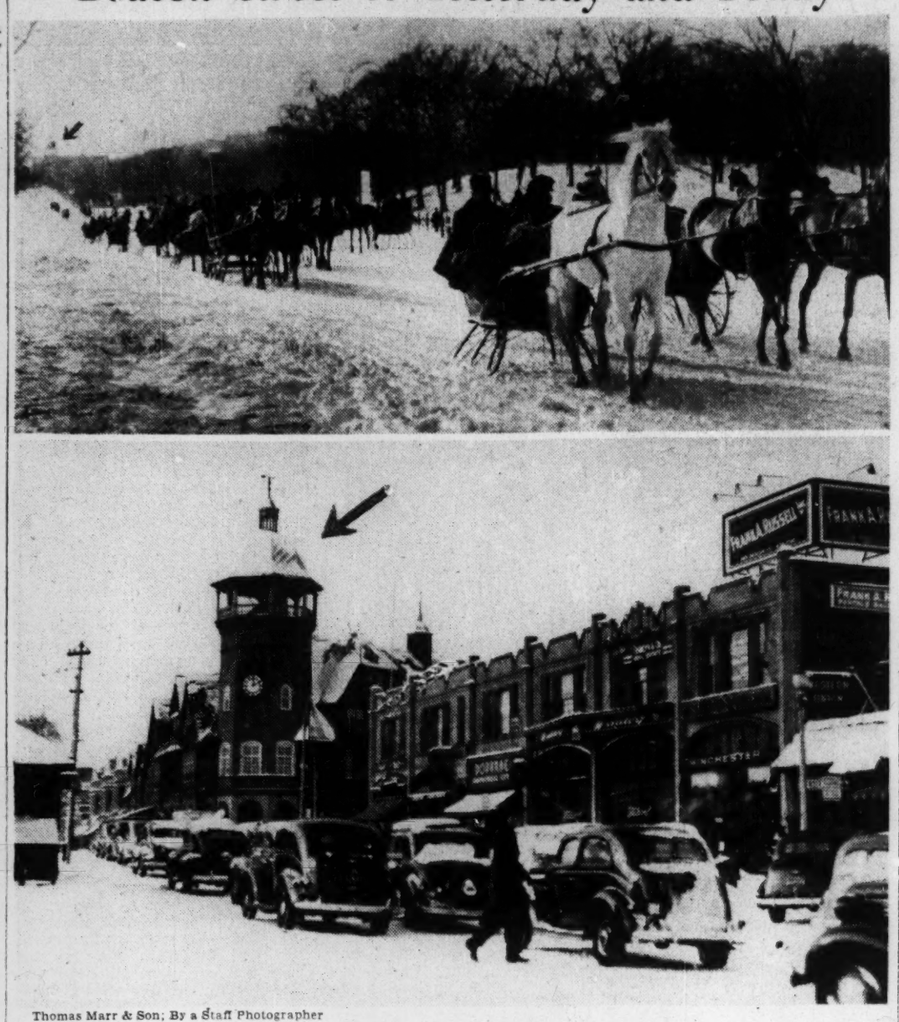
* * *

Bits of Store News From All Over

Thoughts at random: Now that the huge crowds have diminished, you'll be able to actually see the beauty in all the renovating that has taken place at Jordan Marsh's. The electric stairs, and the bridge across Avon Street. At the moment a Beauty Salon deluxe plus (if all we hear is so!) is being rushed into being. But do you realize that this bridge business, which naturally connects the main building with the annex, means that you can take yourself into town any day, and spend the entire day shopping for almost anything you can think of, from pins to furniture . . . right in one store? You don't even have to leave the building for lunch. The main floor Spanish Room takes care of that for you! Gilchrist is having a sale of books in their Book Shop All kinds of biographies, fiction and books for children marked way down. And did you know they have a lending library where you can rent books for as low as one cent a day? Reminiscent of the Gay Nineties—those clear black chiffon stockings for evening wear at Plotkin Brothers on Boylston Street; what with their bits of lace effect from the top to above the instep. Cunning ski sets in their millinery department, too. We mean those little baby bonnets that are of fluffed up wool, and come down and tie under your little chinny chin chin!

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)

Beacon Street of Yesterday and Today



Thomas Marr & Son; By a Staff Photographer

Four Decades Between These Two Pictures

Four decades bring many changes in the skyline of Brookline, Mass., but one familiar landmark at Coolidge Corner remains the same, as the above photographs show. In the upper scene, socialite Bostonians of 1901 are parading their sleighs in snow-covered Beacon Street, while in the background may be seen the tower of the S. S. Pierce Company building (marked by arrow) which appears again in the lower photo made today of motor vehicle traffic on Beacon Street at Coolidge Corner.

Model Village Answer to N. H. Town Flooding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILL, N. H., Jan. 3—A majority of this town's 88 homeowners, undaunted by the fact that the Franklin Falls flood control dam will flood their present abodes, have formed a voluntary corporation to bring about construction of a new model village so planned that it will be laid out on one side of the new Franklin to Bristol highway, with traffic problems at a minimum, and with a "town ground" about which the community life of the new village will be developed.

It will be a planned village, with its business, recreational, religious, governmental, educational and home problems provided with economy, attractiveness and efficiency.

It will not be a rebuilt village but an entirely new community built for the particular needs of its citizens. Through the use of modern community planning methods, it will be possible to serve the residents of the new village with a minimum of streets, water lines, sewerage and town buildings.

Besides the street making up the outside circle of the "town ground," there would be only three other streets upon which the estimated 75 homes would be built. These streets would run off of the circle. None of the homes would be more that a half-mile from the shopping center, which would be established at the southern entrance of the village. Ample housing will be provided at this point for the present retail establishments of the town and for future development. Various town government activities will be located in a single civic building which will provide the town hall, fire station, and school.

The "town ground" will separate the State highway from the circular street upon which houses will be built and from which will spread the other streets of the model community. There will be no buildings on the highway itself A natural pond will be located on the "town ground" and trees and shrubbery will be used to beautify the "town ground." On the opposite side of the highway from that to be used by the village is located Huse mountain which may be developed for recreational purposes.

Various State and Federal agencies are co-operating in the plans and development of this model village. The State Planning Board has provided the plans. The State Highway Department will so locate the new stretch of highway made necessary by the flood control dam that it will pass through the new village as desired. The New Hampshire Arts and Crafts League would like to establish a center in the village for the advancement of arts and crafts and the merchandising of articles produced The University of New Hampshire will co-operate through studies of soil and with advice. And it is probable that some measure of Federal assistance may be forthcoming to aid in financing town construction with FHA loans for new homes.

Rear Admiral Cole Is Honored

Rear Admiral Cyrus W. Cole, Commandant of the Portsmouth Navy Yard, today at the Boston Navy Yard received the Government's highest honor for his direction of the rescue and salvage work after the sinking of the submarine Squalus.

The Distinguished Service Medal was pinned in place by Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, before a company of U. S. Marines and all ranking officers in the Yard, assembled in its Building 39, the Armory, this morning.

Before affixing the medal, Admiral Tarrant read the citation by President Roosevelt:

"The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Medal to Rear Admiral Cyrus W. Cole, United States Navy, for services as set forth in the following citation:

"'For exceptionally meritorious service in a duty of great responsibility as Officer in Charge of the rescue and salvage operations of the U. S. S. Squalus on 23 May, 1939 to 15 September, 1939. By his efficient administration, exceptional ability in planning the operations and his untiring energy in the rescue of the survivors and the salvage of the stricken submarine, he displayed leadership and perseverance of the highest order.'

"For the President, Charles Edison, Acting Secretary of the Navy."

Admiral Tarrant served earlier as President of the Court of Inquiry which investigated the sinking of the Squalus.

FRENCH, SHRINER & URNER

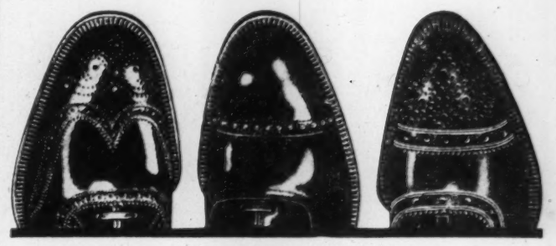
SEMI-ANNUAL Sale

Entire Stock

MEN'S FALL & WINTER SHOES

Custom Grade styles as low as $9.95 (a few models slightly higher)

SHRINER SHOES made in our own factory. Values to $9.85 $7.95



Boston . . . New York . . . Brooklyn . . . Philadelphia . . . Providence (Sullivan Co.)

Other Shops and Dealers Coast to Coast

McGlue Begins His Jail Sentence

Charles H. McGlue, former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and self-styled "political prisoner," was today an inmate of Plymouth County jail, serving a six months' sentence for failing to obey terms of his Federal court probation requiring filing of a true income tax return.

A three weeks' stay of sentence ended yesterday with his surrender at the U. S. Marshal's office The defendant had previously been given six months' probation when he pleaded guilty to failing to file a return in 1935. Condition of his probation was that he file a true return by July 1. Judge Hugh D. McLellan of the Federal District Court found that McGlue's return was not true and sentenced him to six months in jail.

Declaring that evidence substantiated his position that his return was true and satisfactory, McGlue said, "In spite of this . . . I am obliged to go as a political prisoner for a misdemeanor charge while others who are heavier violators of income tax law are permitted to go free. It would probably have been much better if I had gone into the movies instead of into politics."

Galvin to Head Boston Council

William J. Galvin of Ward 2, Charlestown, will be President of the Boston City Council during 1940 and Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, the City Council decided on the fourth ballot at the first meeting of the new year.

Councilor Galvin, who polled nine votes for President last year after his first year of service on the Council, showed strength with 10 votes on the first ballot this year. On the fourth ballot he received 13 votes, one more than the required number to elect.

The new President is a real estate dealer and salesman. He was a strong supporter of Mayor Tobin during the mayoralty campaign of 1937. At the municipal election last November he polled more votes than any other successful candidate, with 5,692 votes

The Council gave first reading to an order giving Mayor Tobin authority to borrow up to $40,000,000 on short term notes in anticipation of revenue during 1940 Final approval is expected next week. In the first appropriation of the year, the Council set aside $300 for mosquito control work done by the State Reclamation Board.

Secret Service Nails Unfit N. H. Estate Logs for Sawing

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 3—During a vacation a President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, used the Julian L. Peabody estate at Plainfield. Secret Service men attached to the Summer White House strung electric wires around the estate. The spikes and nails used to attach the wiring to the trees apparently were never removed.

At least that is the observation of Timber Salvage authorities who have decided that the felled trees on the Peabody estate cannot be milled as too much "tramp iron" has been found in it, apparently the nails and spikes left by the Secret Service agents during the Wilson visit. As several saws have been destroyed by the "tramp iron," the mill handling the salvage timber has refused to cut any more from the Peabody property.

Ho! for the Press

The New Hampshire Aerial Passenger Tramway and other New Hampshire winter sports facilities will be given another opportunity to receive desired publicity through a visit to be made by New York newspapermen to the Franconia Notch section on Sunday, Jan. 14. The press representatives will be on a swing through the winter resort centers and will be accompanied by railroad officials.

While at Cannon Mountain they will have an opportunity to see the slalom and langlauf ski meet that will be held that Sunday.

Snow Busses Now

Snow trains have gained considerable popularity in the few years that they have been carrying winter sports enthusiasts from metropolitan areas into winter sports areas. Now a bus operating firm is to inaugurate "snow cruisers." The use of the busses or "snow cruisers" is expected to receive a popular reception as they will carry their passengers directly to winter sports facilities.

As Laconia was the object of the first snow train almost 20 years ago, it will be the spot to be visited by the first "snow cruiser" which will run from Boston to the Laconia-Gilford area this Saturday afternoon with the return trip on Sunday. Arrangements for this new type of transportation for winter sports enthusiasts have been worked out by the Laconia Chamber of Commerce and the bus firm. All expense tickets will be sold, including transportation, lodging, meals, and use of tows in the section. It is expected that college groups will take advantage of this new service as busses will be run for special groups.

Trend to Simplicity

New Hampshire is not often associated with large estates,—homes of wealthy people. But a little observation shows that there are many such properties in the State and still further research reveals that around many of these properties have developed stories descriptive of changing economic and social conditions.

At Windham stands the mysterious Searles castle with its high stone-walls and gurad houses. It has passed from the hands of the Searle heirs to an Ohio woman. At Munnsonville stands the uncompleted castle started by a woman who was once famed as a philanthropist but was forced to start a new life raising mushrooms on a small run-down farm.

At Holderness the property developed by a former railroad magnate at a cost of more than $300,000 is now the home of a magazine photographer who bought it for the taxes. The elaborate home of another former railroad magnate at Conway is now used as a vacation spot for the staff of a New York bank.

The mountain home of a well-known writer is now used for a girls' school as is the Peterborough home of Mrs. Mary Schofield. In direct contrast with this trend, many farm houses that were for generations the homes of farm-families have become year-round and summer residences for wealthy people.

While the extensive properties of wealthy, and former wealthy, people are awaiting a market at any price, smaller and more conservative farmhouses are finding a ready market among the class of people who once went in for the more elaborate.

Talks to Discuss Closed Stations

A new effort to reach a compromise on the number of stations to be reopened on the Old Colony, Boston and Providence, and New England lines will be made on Thursday when a conference will be held by the State Public Utilities Commission with Charles E. Smith, Vice-President of the New Haven Railroad, and Edward A. Pecce, Assistant Attorney General.

Several weeks ago the Utilities Commission ordered reopening of 72 stations on these three lines which had been abandoned on the order of Judge Carroll C. Hincks of the Federal District Court of New Haven. The United States Supreme Court ruled Judge Hincks did not have jurisdiction in the case.

Since the Utilities Commission ordered the reopenings, efforts have been made to compromise on the number of stations to be reopened, the Commission agreeing that despite its order some stations should remain closed. Mr. Smith and Mr. Pecce have been conferring with a view to reaching an agreement.

Busses to Fill Train Service Gap

Busses from points along the South Shore to connect with New Haven railroad trains at Quincy station to supplement midday train service during a new interim schedule of the line, will be put into operation soon, according to railroad officials.

The new service is planned to offset some of the eliminations of trains for economy, and it will be continued until some permanent settlement of the local railroad problems are settled.

Arrangements are being made for bus permits in the various communities that the new line will use. The officials said that the proposed schedule was satisfactory to commuters.

House Is Dark Sign Hangs Out At State House

Today for the first time in five score and eight years the Great and General Court of Massachusetts will not on the first Wednesday in January "assemble for the redress of grievances, for strengthening and confirming the laws, and for making new laws, as the common good may require."

Instead of the hand-shaking, cheery greetings, banter, joking and general hilarity which, every year since 1832, has made the State House ring with the gaiety of reunion, the Legislative chambers, on this first Wednesday in January, 1940, remained dark and silent, an almost solemn quiet, broken only by cleaners dusting about the empty desks.

In contrast to their forefathers who, with a government costing in the thousands of dollars, said the Legislature should assemble frequently, the voters of the last election, with a government costing in the millions of dollars, enacted an amendment to the State Constitution providing for only one legislative session in every two years.

With the exception of two years, 1867 and 1868, the interval between the first and the inter charter period, there has been a meeting of the General Court every year since the Chamber of Deputies held its first meeting 296 years ago.

The first meeting under the Constitution was held in 1780 and met on the last Wednesday in May until 1832, when the date was changed to the first Wednesday in January.

DRIVE TO FLORIDA

VIA SAVANNAH LINE

Avoid the strain, worry and expense of driving all the way South. Simply drive your car to the pier at Boston or New York and away at Savannah. It is less expensive than driving all the way. Fine, hard surfaced roads radiate from Savannah to Florida and the South. Start your vacation at the pier and enjoy three and one-half days (one day less from New York) of sea travel at its best, with a stop over at New York for Boston passengers each way with the ship as your hotel at no extra cost. Broad decks, tempting meals, cozy staterooms, deck sports, dance cafes and exceptional service.

Automobile Rates BOSTON to SAVANNAH One Way $25 Round Trip $40

Automobile Rates NEW YORK to SAVANNAH One Way $22.50 Round Trip $35.00

Rates apply to any car with one or more passengers.

Passenger Fares BOSTON to SAVANNAH One Way $33 Round Trip $55

Passenger Fares NEW YORK to SAVANNAH One Way $27 Round Trip $47

Including meals and stateroom accommodation aboard ship.

60-day return limit on round trip ticket—longer limit round trip fare on application

ALL-EXPENSE CRUISES FROM BOSTON

10 DAYS including stay at Hotel De Soto in Savannah $65

11 DAYS including stay at The Cloister at Sea Island (restricted) $77

FROM NEW YORK

7 DAYS including stay at Hotel De Soto in Savannah $57

8 DAYS including stay at The Cloister at Sea Island (restricted) $69

Fares covering longer All-Expense Cruises upon application.

All fares include meals and stateroom accommodation aboard ship.

PASSENGER SAILINGS FROM BOSTON

Dec. 4, 8, 15, 20, 27—Jan. 1, 8, 12, 19, 24, 31 Feb. 5, 12, 16, 23, 28—Mar. 5, 11, 18, 22, 29

Pier 42, Hoosac Tunnel Docks

Phone CHArlestown 1320, Boston, Mass.

PASSENGER SAILINGS FROM NEW YORK

Dec. 5, 9, 16, 21, 28—Jan. 2, 9, 13, 20, 25 Feb. 1, 8, 13, 17, 24, 29—Mar. 7, 12, 19, 23, 30

Pier 46 North River, 551 Fifth Ave., Room 206 Phones—WAlker 5-1780, MUrray Hill 2-3319 New York

or Authorized Tourist Agencies

SAVANNAH Line

CLEARANCE

OF

Scotch Tweeds, Clan Tartans

Tweed Coat, Capes, Suits

Sweaters, Scarfs and Accessories

THIS IS A GENUINE CLEARANCE WITH MANY OPPORTUNITIES FOR

SAVINGS OF 10% to 50%

Romanes & Paterson

581 Boylston Street, Boston, in Copley Square

IVY CORSET "IT CLINGS" Sale

10% Discount on . . .

Corsets, Bandeaux and All-in-Ones

IVY CORSET SHOP

300 Boylston Street Boston

SHIRTMAKERS SINCE 1845

Semi-Annual Sale

of Imported and Domestic

Furnishings for Men

ODD LOTS—BROKEN SIZES FROM OUR REGULAR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

SHIRTS White or Fancy Collar Attached Regular $3.00 Now $2.25

SHIRTS 2 Matching Collars Regular $3.50 Now $2.65

PAJAMAS Madras or Broadcloth Regular $3.00 to $7.50 Now $2.25 to $5.55

NECKWEAR Silks Wools Mixtures Regular $1.00 to $5.00 Now 75c to $2.65

HOSIERY Imported Wool and Others Regular $1.25 to $3.00 Now 75c to $1.95

MUFFLERS Wool Cashmere Silk Regular $2.50 to $10.00 Now $1.65 to $5.25

Odd Lots of English Underwear—Silk Dressing Gowns Flannel Robes — Auto Robes — Golf Hose

HEWINS & HOLLIS INC

24 PROVINCE STREET Between School and Bromfield Streets BOSTON

Importers of Men's Furnishings

Who Wears Howard Clothes?

• Two million men in every walk of life . . . men who can afford to pay more and men who, of necessity, must make every dollar count, are proud to wear them. If you are not acquainted with Howard values and service, you owe it to yourself to discover what Howard has been able to do for every thinking thrifty man.

• While the price of all materials that enter into the making of Howard Clothes has gone upward for some time, our tremendous volume of business has enabled us to maintain our one low price, without sacrifice of quality Every effort will be made to keep our price at the present level but in the face of these rising costs we urge you to buy the Howard Clothes you need now at today's low price.

One Price Only . . Only One Price

Howard Suits . . . Overcoats Tuxedos and Full Dress $22.50 ALL ONE PRICE

No Charge for Alterations

Open a Howard 10 Payment Account

HOWARD CLOTHES

FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE

New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1635 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 17 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2821 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 254 East Fordham Rd • Brooklyn . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton Street 1558 Pitkin Ave. 1772 Pitkin Ave. 160 Jay St. Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Ave. • Jamaica . . . 165-18 Jamaica Ave. Newark . . . 82 Market St. • Jersey City . . . 320 Central Ave. Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market St. 1511 Chestnut St. 5th and South St. Boston . . . 605 Washington Street 342 Washington Street. Worcester . . . 104 Front St. • Providence . . . 200 Weybosset St. Syracuse . . . 325 South Salina St. • Pittsburgh . . . 233 Fifth Ave. Chicago . . . 220 South State Street.

National Voting for Athlete Awaited—Patrick an Asset—Terrier Football

Five Outstanding Amateurs On Sullivan Award Ballot

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Ballots for the annual James E. Sullivan award are now in the hands of the voters. Within a short time the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, through Secretary - Treasurer Daniel J. Ferris, will announce the winner of the most coveted trophy in the realm of amateur sports.

The nominating committee this year has placed five names on the ballot, instead of 10, as in the past. The list includes Alice Marble, feminine tennis star; Joe Burk, veteran oarsman; Chuck Fenske, the one-mile track ace; Al Patnik, fancy diver, and Marvin "Bud" Ward, the rising young golfer.

Burk Deserving

At this stage of proceedings there is a feeling that Burk is about to be rewarded for his long chain of rowing triumphs. His closest competition will probably come from Miss Marble and Ward, because of the wider interest in their particular sports. Burk is perhaps the greatest American oarsman of all time, and could have received a handsome sum for turning professional, but preferred to retain his standing until the 1940 Olympics. Now, it appears, he is doomed to disappointment.

Burk's recent accomplishments in a shell are brilliant. For three successive years he has won the National single sculling championship on the Detroit River. He has also captured the Canadian singles crown over the same period. In 1938 and '39 he won the Diamond Sculls at the Henley Royal Regatta in England, becoming the first American to gain this title two years running. In '38 he covered the Diamond Sculls course in 8m. 2s., clipping a full eight seconds off a record which had endured for 33 years.

Refused Offers

Since the 1937 campaign, Burk has won 37 consecutive trial heats and finals, a feat never before equalled in rowing competition.

According to official data from A. A. U. headquarters, Burk is one of the few top-ranking amateurs who has refused all requests to talk on the radio, and to write in newspapers and magazines. He has held strictly to the amateur code. It would seem that he is deserving of high consideration.

Alice Marble has ruled women tennis players for two years and is almost certain to continue in 1940. The future, however, has no bearing on the Sullivan Award. At Wimbledon, Eng., last summer she won the women's singles, teamed with Sarah Palfrey Fabyan to win the women's doubles, and with Bobby Riggs to take the mixed doubles. Miss Marble did the same thing at Forest Hills, New York.

Chuck Fenske, who trailed Glenn Cunningham in most of the indoor miles last winter, attracted attention by beating Sydney Wooderson, holder of the world mile record, at Princeton last June. Fenske graduated from the University of Wisconsin and was awarded a Western Conference medal for scholastic excellence and athletic ability in 1938.

Ward rocketed to prominence by winning the U. S. amateur golf crown last season. He is described by the A. A. U. as "the type who performs well under strong pressure and does not know what it means to quit." Al Patnik of Ohio State University is the present high and low springboard diving champion.

Eligibles for Public Acclaim

Wide World

(1) Marvin "Bud" Ward, Seattle, Wash., United States amateur golf champion. (2) Al Patnik, National A. A. U. diving champion. (3) Alice Marble, tennis champion. (4) Charles Fenske, miler who beat Sydney Wooderson of England. (5) Joe Burk, North American sculling champion.

Minors Seek To Overhaul First Team

By the Associated Press

The task of overtaking the Indianapolis Capitals in the western division of the International-American Hockey League seems almost impossible, but there is no sign of a let-down on the part of their rivals, who are bunched in a two-point span more than a half-dozen games behind.

The latest move came from the Pittsburgh Hornets, recently tied for second place, who dropped to last place over the New Year week end. They acquired, temporarily at least, two rookie forwards from the Toronto Maple Leafs—Don Metz and Hank Goldup, stars of last year's Toronto Goodyears, eastern division finalists in the Allan Cup play-offs. Both are subject to immediate recall by Toronto.

The Hornets, like the Caps, are idle tonight. When they return to action, they may find the whole western division setup changed. All three of the other western clubs play eastern division rivals on tonight's card.

The Hershey Bears, who recently moved into second place ahead of Cleveland at Syracuse, play at home against the Springfield Indians, third in the eastern group. Cleveland's Barons also are at home against Philadelphia's last-place Ramblers. The Syracuse Stars visit the New Haven Eagles, eastern division leaders.

Off the season's records, New Haven, Cleveland and Hershey should have the edge, but the Bears may find the going very tough. They tied one game with the Indians and won the other, 3-2. Springfield has a chance to take over second place in the eastern group from the idle Providence Reds.

Manager Eddie Shore of Springfield indicated how much he wants to win this one when he recalled Joe McGoldrick from Hershey. The defenseman had been on loan since late November, when Rolly Roulston was hurt.

Syracuse has scored only one goal against New Haven in three losing games; Cleveland has edged out Philadelphia twice.

Rangers Take Stanley Cup Holders Down a Few Pegs

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The Boston Bruins may be holders of the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the world hockey championship, but they never will coast on their laurels with the New York Rangers in existence. Last night the Rangers took the Bruins down several pegs in self confidence, trimming them 6-to-4 in the Boston Garden.

After the game Lester Patrick called attention to what he believed was a record for the National Hockey League. "I am not certain, boys, but I think we have a record for road games. We have not lost a game on the road this season and it is now January."

With road games considered the main obstacle in hockey—home teams usually faring better than the visitors—Mr. Patrick probably has something in the way of a record. The Rangers have played nine road games, four being victories and five being ties. If it isn't a record, it is at least good enough to mention for praise.

Patrick an Asset

This same Lester Patrick, now President of the Rangers, is one of the truly great assets to hockey. Last night at the pre-game dinner he braved the ribbing of Art Ross and certain newspapermen and met all challenges cleverly. He reminisced somewhat on the old days of hockey.

During his perusals he chided the N. H. L. because of its reluctance to adopt new rules (Lester being a great one for new rules). He stressed many of the present day moves in hockey as having been adopted from his old Pacific Coast League such as numbers on the players, goalies being permitted to kneel, kicking the puck in the center zone and offsides, to mention a few.

Now Lester, if he were not connected with the Rangers, would be a genius at rule making. But being interested in Rangers, he is too smart to think up rules that might be detrimental to the interests of his own club. And at the same time, he could hardly be held accountable if he bore the team interests in view.

Old Stuff Fails

An old ruse of putting on a supposed feud between Patrick and Ross fell flat. Ross protested the measurement of Goalie Dave Kerr's stick in New York, which riled Patrick a little, and last night Ross informed Patrick that Kerr's pads would be measured. Patrick failed to get excited and the newsboys were hardly interested.

If hockey is in need of publicity it is about time that Lester informed the press and public about his players individually. The modern trend of the game has subjected the players to teams and there has been no tendency to stress any one player in particular.

With Rangers now tied with Toronto and Bruins for first place and the team having gone 15-straight games without defeat (10 victories and five ties) it is time for the public to know something about who is who on the club. Even if the Rangers reveal just how good a few of their players are and have to pay them a few more dimes next season it might be worth while.

New Publicity Needed

The league needs a new form of publicity from the manager squabbles and the Board of Governors doings—all that could be helpful but should be supplementary to bringing back the hockey stars of yesteryear. Today the teams are just so many squads and they pour over the fence during a game like so many rabbits. Little is known about the players individually. I think Patrick is seeing the light.

Last night the Bruins were kind to the Rangers and played their type of game. The locals cannot match the skating or passing of the New Yorkers. Boston is good at skating and passing, you know, but against Rangers their best method is to slow down the speedy New Yorkers with heavy checking. This they tried in spots and then were found trying to chase the visitors all over the ice and looking pretty sad at it.

* * *

Rangers went right back to New York where they play Americans tomorrow night and Detroit on Sunday. . . . The Bruins will work out tomorrow and Friday at the Garden and possibly Saturday, awaiting the visit of Americans here Sunday night.

* * *

It is only a matter of opinion, but Rangers really play defensive hockey that looks as if it were offensive hockey. . . . Their system of forechecking deep in enemy territory and leech-like backchecking scrambles the system of the opponents and afford a possible "break" offensively at any moment . . . it also helps their own defense too.

* * *

Both goaltenders were busy people and good even though 10 goals went in. . . . Ten Rangers figured in some part of the six goals. . . Six Bruins figured in their four goals. . . . The prettiest goal of the night was scored by Milt Schmidt of Boston unassisted. . . Ott Heller was the best defenseman on the ice. . . Rangers now have won three and tied one against the Bruins.

Cardinals One-Run Champs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"The club that wins the close ones wins the pennant."

This ancient baseball adage did not hold true in the National League's 1939 pennant fight, but it did not miss by much. The St. Louis Cardinals, far and away the one-run-decision champions of the senior major league, came close enough to the pennant to make the September drive true to the old league's choicest tradition—a close race thrillingly decided in the season's last week.

Trailed Reds

Ray Blades' Cards, who won more one-run victories than any rival outfit, finished a fast and furious second to the champion Reds. The Dodgers and Cubs, divided by only a half-game margin at the close of their private third-place fight, ranked second and third in the one-run league percentage tables. To that extent the compilation of one-run decisions in the National League's Centennial Year race held true to the time-honored baseball law.

The close-race tradition of the National League captured a total turnstile vote in 1939 that showed an impressive margin of gain over even the bumper 1938 figures. The keenness of competition showed also in the figures on the scoreboard throughout the year.

There were six tie games, games in which darkness or rain or the Sunday closing laws made the embroiled legions draw stumps without either side gaining the decision. Of the 616 games played, no less than 180 were decided by a one-run margin. One of the tie games—Brooklyn vs. Boston, on June 27th—battled all the way to the end of the 23rd inning to stand as the year's prize plum in the way of hard-fought evenly-contested combats.

Cincy System

The old proverb about close-wins deciding the pennant took quite a kicking around, however, from two National League clubs, the champion Reds and tailend Phils.

The Reds won 97 games in capturing the flag, but only 21 of them were by one-run margins. The Cincy system was to win their games with something to spare. The all-around class of the Reds was illustrated by the fact that their percentage of defeats by a single tally was greater than that of any rival club. About 44 per cent of all their lost games during the year saw them nosed out by the slimmest possible edge.

The Phils, on the other hand, ranked up in the first division sunshine as far as the one-run league is concerned, though they lost 106 games during the year against 45 wins. The tailenders figured in 50 one-run decisions in the course of the season and broke exactly even. Since they won 25 of their 45 victories by one run they finshed far out in front when you line up their total victories against their one-run victories.

The One-run League statistics high-lighted the Chicago Cubs as paragons of consistency. Their 24-20 percentage in the close games exactly coincided with the 84-70 percentage which left them a half-game short of third place at the season's close. The relation of their one-run wins to their total wins was the same as in the case of their defeats. Two out of every nine victories they won were one-run decisions; two out of every nine defeats they suffered were by the same minimal margin.

They're Skating Like Professionals

Skating clubs have sprung up all over the country. Everybody's taking lessons, practicing. Part of the fun is to look like a professional, too. Smart fashion shops advertised in The Christian Science Monitor are on their toes with skating outfits designed to bring out the Sonja Henie in you.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Don Budge, in pro tennis debut, defeated Ellsworth Vines, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2, before 16,725 at New York.

Three Years Ago

Ray Mangrum defeated Tony Manero, 70-73, in play-off for Miami open golf tournament.

Five Years Ago

Notre Dame put ban on "five-year" athletes by limiting eligibility to equivalent of eight semesters or four years of schooling.

Scottish Soccer

GLASGOW (CP)—Soccer games played Jan. 2 resulted as follows:

Scottish West

Albion 4, Motherwell 0.
Clyde-Third Lanark postponed.
Hamilton 3, St. Mirren 4.
Kilmarnock 3, Ayre United 1.
Morton 2, Airdrie 1.
Queen of South 3, Dumbarton 1.
Queen's Park-Celtic postponed.
Rangers-Patrick postponed.

Scottish East

Aberdeen 6, Falkirk 2.
Cowdenbeath 0, Hibernians 4.
Dundee 2, St. Bernads 2.
East Fife 3, Dundee United 6.
Hearts 7, Arbroath 2.
King's Park 1, Alloa 2.
St. Johnston 19, Raith 3 (10-3).
Stenhousmuir 3, Dunfermline 0.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 2

National League

New York Rangers 6, Boston 4.
(Only game scheduled.)

Tonight's Schedule

National League

(No games.)

International-American

Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Syracuse at New Haven.
Springfield at Hershey.

American Association

Kansas City at Minneapolis.
Wichita at Omaha.

Sports Around the Hub

Tickets Scarce for Baseball Dinner

Those fans interested in attending the fourth annual dinner of the Boston baseball scribes had better get in touch with the sports department of some local paper immediately. The writers held their weekly meeting at the Copley Plaza yesterday afternoon, and although no actual news concerning celebrities was forthcoming, the boys discovered after comparing notes that the affair is almost a complete sell-out a month in advance. The date, you may remember, is Feb. 1.

There were approximately 750 at last winter's dinner, which was a success with a capital S. A majority in attendance have been quick to make reservations for No. 4. In fact, prosperous sports fans in this vicinity who formerly bought one or two tickets, are now reserving tables. Because of the holiday period, several honored guests have not yet been contacted. To speed up completion of the program, the scribes will convene again on Friday of this week.

* * *

The Eastern Yacht Club will hold its first general meeting of the year at the Harvard Club on the evening of Jan. 9. Reports of the treasurer, and race and house committees will be heard. The nominating committee names B. Devereux Barker as commodore for 1940.

* * *

Five amateur hockey games are on the Hub card this week. At the Garden, the Junior Olympics meet the 97 Club tonight, McGill University opposes B. C. varsity tomorrow night, and the senior Olympics play a two-game series with Lachine Friday and Saturday. Harvard takes on McGill at the Arena Saturday evening.

* * *

All five dates are attractive. The 97 Club stopped the Juniors earlier in the season, for their lone setback. McGill always has a high-scoring outfit, but should meet stubborn resistance from Harvard, if not from the Eagles. The Olympics, of course, are still leading the Provincial League.

* * *

Said the average fan, after watching last night's Bruin-Ranger battle at the Garden: "If the Rangers don't win the Stanley Cup, there should be an investigation."

* * *

The Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America has just opened its arms to West Point and Wesleyan University, increasing the total membership to 46. This is the first appearance of the Army on the rolls of the I. C. 4-A. Wesleyan, however, was one of the organization's 13 charter members when the founding took place in 1875, but withdrew in 1914.

* * *

Northeastern's varsity hockey team plays an engagement with University of New Hampshire tonight at Durham. If the Huskies win, it will mark the school's first major sports victory of the present academic year. The football team lost six and tied one, while the basketball five has dropped four straight.

Winning Streaks

EDMONTON, Alta. (CP)—Coach J. Percy Page of the Edmonton Grads, women's world basketball champions, came up with an answer to the question asked by Eddie Brietz, Associated Press sports writer.

Brietz observed that the Biltmore, N. C. High School girls have won 52 games in a row and asked if anybody knew which girl basketball team had the longest winning streak.

Page said the Edmonton Grads ran one string of victories to 147, this streak ending with a defeat at London, Ont., in 1922. Another winning streak of 78 games ended in 1930. Page added that the Rochester, N. Y., Filarets claim a present winning streak of 85 games.

Double-Century

MELBOURNE (CP) — Another double-century by Don Bradmon featured the South Australia-Victoria Sheffield Shield cricket match which ended Jan. 2 in a draw. The hard-hitting Aussie captain hit up 267 runs, 16 more than he compiled against New South Wales a week ago.

Victoria made totals of 475 and 313, the visiting eleven replying with 610 and 60 for one wicket. Bradman reached his mammoth score in 5h., 40m., hitting 27 fours. It was a masterly innings but he gave a hard chance in the slips after scoring 61. To date Bradman has an average of 221.5 and the season is only half finished.

For the Victorians Keith Miller made 108 runs and Percy Beames 104.

Hanley Not Dissatisfied With B. U. Grid Situation

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In his own words, Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University is never satisfied. Yet, in his own words again, Coach Pat Hanley can look back upon the Terriers' 1939 football season and not be dissatisfied.

"We made some mistakes, and a record of six wins and two losses might have been a better yardstick of our season than the five and three record we established," he declared the other day at the B. U. Athletic Office on Newbury Street. "But on the whole, I am not dissatisfied."

The thick-set Washington State alumnus who doubles as a professor of physical education at B. U., leaned back in his swivel chair. "Yes," he continued, "it wasn't too bad. We came back after being behind in our very first game of the year with Franklin and Marshall, and almost did the same against Western Reserve. And we might have won that one if there had been a little more time. We beat a rugged Upsala team, won our first game under lights from Western Maryland, gave a real exhibition of football against Cincinnati, and ended the season with a victory over Tampa.

Hard to Explain

"As far as Manhattan is concerned, it is hard to explain what happened. We made a great ground-gaining team look silly, and at the same time made a poor passing team look great. Against Boston College we played a fair game in most departments, but we were just not fighting for the ball. In both of these games I would have been more contented with a one-touchdown loss, instead of a 26-0 defeat in the former and a 19-0 loss in the second."

With that short resume, Pat turned to next year. "I think we will have to go along with the talent we had this year. As things shape up now, I will be surprised if this fall's freshman eleven produces anybody to replace what I already have."

Hanley's only losses next fall will be in the line, where three regulars will leave holes that may prove hard to fill. Both tackles, Capt. Paul Sullivan and Joe Giannotti, as well as the center, Ray Needham, will all be graduated. Other than that, every position is occupied, and more than that, there are three good men ready to step into first-string assignments.

Pass Exams

"With so little help expected from the freshmen, who failed to win a game and only scored one touchdown all season," Pat went on in his serious way, "our main thought at present is to get every member of the squad through his semester examinations. Any failure would be a serious blow. But if the boys come through 100 per cent, we should be in pretty good shape next year.

"Despite the losses in the line, it should be as strong. And in the backfield, now that the boys have a season's experience behind them, we will be able to concentrate on and improve the refinement and polish. And most of all, we are going to try and ingrain confidence—not over-confidence, but a firm belief in the boys themselves and their capabilities."

Pat, himself, was already deep into next season, speaking quietly yet with such force as though he would put what he felt personally into each boy's play. "Next year will be a challenge to them," he declared. "They are beginning to realize the opportunities they missed this year, and are starting to build up such confidence that they wonder why they were not undefeated. Let's hope that confidence lasts through next fall."

* * *

Pat has some plans to improve practice conditions at Nickerson Field when the 1940 season gets underway. Chief of all is his hope to get the boys out earlier, instead of at 4:30 p. m.—just when the sun is sinking and lights are necessary. The only other alternative is bigger and better lights.

* * *

The former Northwestern assistant coach has his quarterbacks in for a session once a week, a practice that will continue until spring training begins.

* * *

Hanley has an idea for rigging up a set of goal posts in the B. U. gymnasium, where the backs could practice kicking the point after, and where the linemen might incidentally come to be reminded of their chores in the fall. He also hopes to be able to get some of his backs out for hand ball. "It develops speed of movement, use of the hands, and timing," he contends. And like the Harlow system, the Warner system depends upon timing and deception.

Leafs Loan Players

TORONTO (AP) — The Toronto Maple Leafs have sent Don Metz and Hank Goldup, young forwards, to the Pittsburgh Hornets of the International-American Hockey League. Both are subject to immediate recall. Metz and Goldup starred for the Toronto Goodyears in the Senior Ontario Hockey Association series last year.

Big Boating Year Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 — The National Motor Boat Show opens its doors at Grand Central Palace here next Friday night, and this annual exposition, the 35th to be staged since the gasoline launch made its debut in old Madison Square Garden back in 1905, presages another record year for recreational boating.

The past three seasons have developed two of the biggest boating years in history, with popularity still on the rise. Nineteen thirty-seven was conceded to be the greatest year on record in stock boat production and after a slight falling off in 1938, the comeback during the past 12 months is claimed by the leading boat, marine engine and accessory producers to have surpassed even the peak of two years ago.

More than 200 manufacturers in the marine division of the automotive industry will be represented at the forthcoming National Show, and a pre-opening consensus of exhibitors reveals that 1940 production is geared for a continued upward curve.

Keeping pace with the growing legion of pleasure boat owners, many innovations will be unfolded when the doors of Grand Central Palace swing wide for the 35th anniversary boat show. One hundred and seventy exhibits, two more than the eight-year record set at the 1939 show, will include the products of 66 of the nation's leading builders of recreational craft and marine engines. All space for the accessory department, numbering 109 exhibits, has been sold out for several weeks.

The show fleet will again number in the vicinity of 150 craft, with cruisers, cabin utilities, runabouts, record breaking racers, auxiliaries, sea skiffs and other inboard power boats vying with the sail and small boat armadas for public acclaim. The all-time peak production of outboard motors the past year is reflected in another increase in the number of exhibits of outboard runabouts and other small craft designed for use with these popular portable power plants.

Educational exhibits, including those of racing organizations, will add color to the Palace setting. The Unied States Coast Guard, Department of Commerce, New Hampshire Public Service Commission, American Power Boat Association, National Outboard Association, United States Power Squadrons, Seaman's Church Institute, and Middle Atlantic Outboard Association are among those allotted space in the educational department.

Women's Hockey

PRESTON, Ont. (CP)—Management of Preston Rivulettes, women hockey champions of Canada, will accept the invitation of United States interests for a tour of exhibition games in the United States cities if financial and playing conditions permit, it was announced Jan. 2.

Separate Set of Basketball Rules for High Schools and Colleges Seen by Andreas

Syracuse Mentor Believes Hoop Rules Due for Change

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Lew Andreas, who has kicked around this basketball game nearly two decades, figures the time is coming when separate sets of rules will be drawn for colleges and high schools to get away from some effects of the modern "horse-race" court sport.

"This modern game, with the center jump eliminated," the veteran coach of Syracuse basketball said today, "is like watching a table tennis match. The ball is always going back and forth with no stop. It's great to watch, but it puts a severe strain on the youngsters. . . ."

May Change Rules

The result, he added, may be that the rules will be changed for younger players, the high schoolers. "It's altogether likely," he went on, "that the center jump will be legislated back into high school ball to slow up the game somewhat and relieve the pressure on the youngsters. It isn't so bad for college players, largely because they're more fully developed.

"Not only that, but the modern game, with its speed and high scoring, is what attracts the spectators. And where the turnstiles are concerned, that means a lot in any sport."

Lew has been head man of Syracuse basketball 16 years. He is in town for a game tonight with New York University's undefeated Violets. Lew, who scouted the Violets personally when they whipped Missouri last week, is convinced they are the best set of basketballers he has seen in years, although they may have been hot in that game.

Defense Needed

The toughest part of coaching for Andreas under the no-center-jump rules is to get players to concentrate on defensive ability.

"In the old days," he laughed, "coaches used to figure that when they could hold the other fellows down to less than 20 points they had a pretty fair defensive club. Now you're fortunate if you can keep the opposition under 50.

Crack Shots

"That's because the new game has developed crack-shots who can toss that ball in from 'way out or close up, one-handed or two handed.

"Why, we get freshmen reporting for basketball now, who want to do nothing else but shoot. They have no idea of defense, and we have a tough time teaching them that no matter how many points they pile up, they aren't going to win ball games unless they can stop the other fellows once in a while."

Bruins Wilt Before The N. Y. Rangers

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	13	6	3	64	47	29
Toronto	13	6	3	66	43	29
Rangers	11	3	7	63	32	29
Chicago	8	11	1	40	66	17
Canadiens	7	11	2	50	57	16
Americans	7	14	1	45	58	15
Detroit	5	13	3	33	58	13

Result Jan. 2

Rangers 6, Boston 4.

By the Associated Press

If there were any lingering doubts left that the New York Rangers are the class of the National Hockey League, it should have been dispelled definitely last night.

For the Rangers, who haven't been beaten in their last 15 games, showed rare courage in coming from behind to nip the Stanley Cup champion Boston Bruins at Boston, 6-4—a top-flight performance under any conditions and especially difficult now that every team in the league is bent on stopping that amazing winning streak.

The victory put the Rangers into a three-way tie for first place with the Bruins and the Toronto Maple Leafs, idle last night.

The game was not only noteworthy for the manner in which the blue-shirted sensations won, but for the fact that they continued to keep up their terrific point-making, in the face of everything the league's leading goalies can do about it.

In their last six games, in which they haven't even been tied, the Rangers have scored 31 goals, while holding the opposition to a bare 10. That gives a pretty clear idea of why the Rangers are gunning for a new league consecutive game winning mark, having successfully equaled their old club mark of 13 last week against these same Bruins. They won No. 14 from the N. Y. Americans Sunday night, 5-2.

The speedy New Yorkers out skated the Stanley Cup champions from start to finish last night.

Although they weren't able to get ahead until after a half hour of rugged play, the winners were forced into 2-1 and 3-2 deficits largely by penalties and defensive miscues.

Halfway through the second period, rookie Kilby McDonald fired a pair of quick goals that put the Rangers ahead, 4-3. When the Bruins pressed soon thereafter, Phil Watson trapped them and fed Ott Heller the fifth Ranger tally.

Both teams scored in the final period—Bryan Hextall for the Rangers and Dit Clapper for the Bruins. That last Ranger goal seemed to enrage the Bruins, for they spent the last eight minutes in wild, unsuccessful charges on Davey Kerr's cage.

Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 2

Washington 3, Atlantic City 2.
N. Y. Rovers 7, River Vale Skeeters 3.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Majoring in Football

More than one graduate of the United States Military Academy has, during the past quarter century, devoted his energies to the coaching of football teams; but we can recall no one of them who has met with the success which has attended the effort of Maj. Bob Neyland.

The Major went to University of Tennessee on assignment some years ago as a military instructor. At the same time he assumed the duties of head coach. From the first he met with marked success and Tennessee elevens took their places among the leading college football teams of the Southeastern Conference, which was then known as the Southern Conference.

Army Regulations

But the change in Army regulations which required that an officer must give up the position of football coach if he were to remain in active service forced Major Neyland to give up coaching the Volunteers. The Government assigned him to duty somewhere else and Tennesseee had to engage another gridiron coach. It was only for a few years, however, as the Major retired from active service and returned to Tennessee to take up the work of coaching football again.

That his absence did not in any way impair his coaching ability has been clearly demonstrated by the success which has marked his recent teams. During his 11 years of coaching at Tennessee, he has turned out no less than five teams which have gone through their seasons undefeated. When a coach can show a record like that, he may well be regarded as one of the most successful in the entire country.

End at West Point

Major Neyland can also lay claim to having been an end on the West Point eleven of 1916. To the younger generation that may not mean much; but that eleven was one of the best ever turned out at the Point and has the distinction of being one of only two West Point elevens that have gone through their seasons undefeated.

Another former West Point gridiron star and Army officer who has become famous as a gridiron coach is Maj. L. M. "Biff" Jones, who acted as one of the coaches of the all-West team which defeated the all-East, 28 to 11, in the Shriners game at San Francisco New Year's day. Major Jones not only turned out some splendid elevens at West Point; but he followed this up by coaching at Louisiana State University, University of Nebraska and University of Oklahoma. Here are two former Majors in the Army now devoting their work to majoring in football.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 2

Yale 5, Michigan 2.
Toronto 5, McGill 3.
Colgate 7, Middlebury 3.
*Mass. Tech. 5, Cornell 3.
Hamilton 5, St. Lawrence 2.
Williams 3, Union 1.

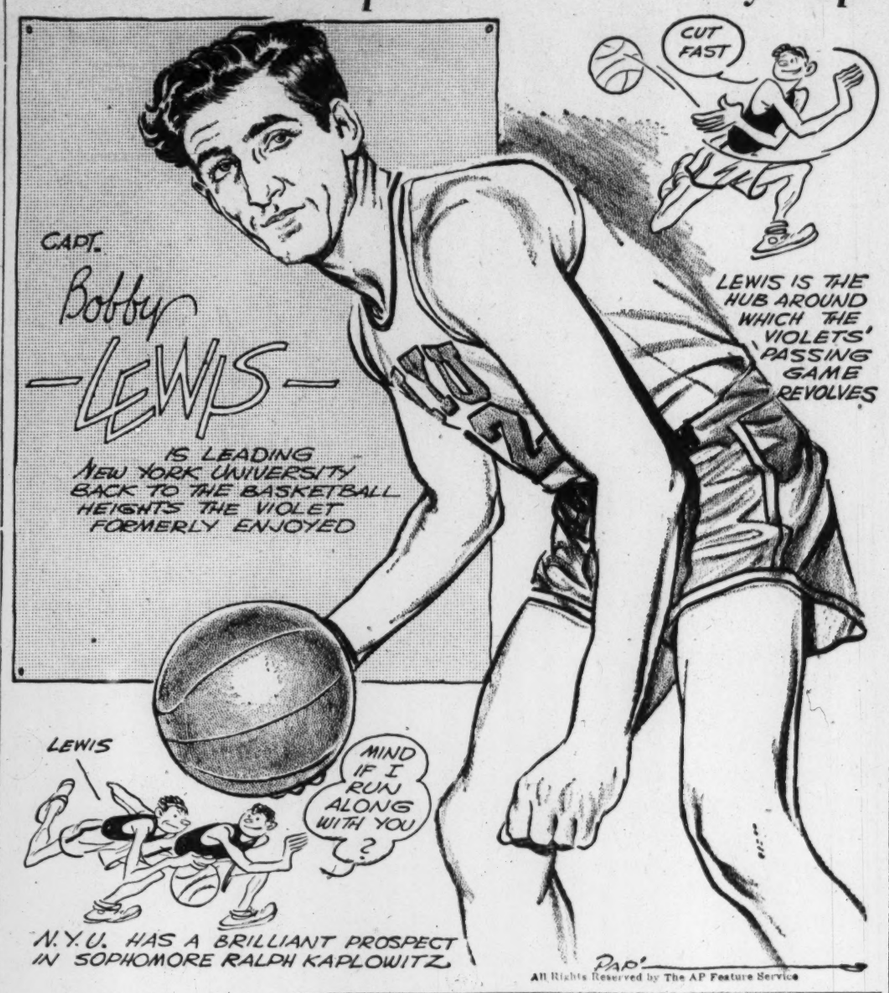
* Championship semifinals Lake Placid college hockey tournament.

Marsh Trophy to Pirie

TORONTO (CP)—Bob Pirie, who has broken every Canadian freestyle swimming record from 100 yards to two miles, has been declared winner of the Lou E. Marsh Memorial Trophy for 1939.

The trophy, donated in 1936 by Charles Ring, Toronto sportsman in memory of the late sports editor of the Toronto Daily Star, is awarded annually to "the outstanding Canadian sports competitor" of the year.

Violets' Court Captain —By Pap'


CAPT.
Bobby
-LEWIS-
IS LEADING NEW YORK UNIVERSITY BACK TO THE BASKETBALL HEIGHTS THE VIOLET FORMERLY ENJOYED
LEWIS IS THE HUB AROUND WHICH THE VIOLETS' PASSING GAME REVOLVES
CUT FAST
LEWIS
MIND IF I RUN ALONG WITH YOU?
N.Y.U. HAS A BRILLIANT PROSPECT IN SOPHOMORE RALPH KAPLOWITZ
PAP'
All Rights Reserved by The AP Feature Service

New York University appears ready to relive its former days of glory in basketball. After a couple of lean seasons, Coach Howard Cann has bobbed up with another high grade basketball team—one that may actually be good enough to figure in the national championship scramble.

Cann himself isn't quite as exuberant as some of the Violets' supporters but a study of his roster reveals a squad rich in man-power, steadied by experience and fortified by an exceptional group of sophomore players.

No fewer than nine lettermen, seven of them first-string performers, are back this season, settled, strengthened and more poised by reason of their experience last year. They are Capt. Bobby Lewis, Irving Resnick, Edward "Red" Stevens and Bill Falk of the front line; Dubinsky and Schillig, at the pivot post; and Ben Auerbach, Eddie Watson, and Marvin Loewith at the defensive posts.

As a predominantly first year team a year ago, these youngsters blew hot and cold. They started raggedly, played spectacularly through mid-season, and then tapered off again after the Notre Dame defeat to finish the season with a record of 11 victories and 11 defeats. The current season finds them a more settled and resourseful group, a sure, smooth, playmaking team equipped for the type of basketball Coach Cann teaches.

The "sensation" of the early season games has been a sophomore, Ralph Kaplowitz, brother of L. I. U.'s great Danny Kaplowitz. As a high school player in the Bronx, Ralph was the most sought after player in the district, and rival coaches admitted they lost a prize when Ralph elected to matriculate at the Hall of Fame.

Lewis is the shot making star of the troupe but should be pressed by Kaplowitz. Auerbach is the ball-handling floor man, and Stevens, who developed fast toward the end of last season, plays with tremendous spirit. Of the reserves, Resnick and Turner are fine shots, particularly under the basket.

—Pap'

Record Crowd at Placid; Thomas Trophies Accepted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.—With perfect weather and snow conditions over the New Year's week end, this popular winter resort played host to well over 5,000 winter sports devotees. More than 1,400 Lake Placid Club members and their friends spent the week end at the Club for the Annual College Men's and Women's Ski Tournaments.

With the Annual Lake Placid College Hockey Tournament Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, Jan. 1-2-3, and the Ice Vanities of 1940 as the week-end attraction for Jan. 6 and 7, the check-out of holiday guests was much smaller than in previous years.

A record-breaking crowd witnessed the Crowning of Kay Kyser and Ginny Simms, the "professor" and his songbird from NBC "College of Musical Knowledge" program, at the Olympic Arena on Saturday evening. Gretchen Merrill of Boston, National Junior Champion, gave a splendid exhibition of championship figure skating; and Dick Salter, the internationally famous professional ice comedian in his take-off of Kyser as the "Professor" of skating, completely stole the show with an exhibition of fast and spectacular skating.

Hockey

The final game of the Harvard-Princeton Intercollegiate Hockey Series was one of the fastest games of hockey ever played on Arena ice with the game ending in a tie score at the end of a ten-minute overtime period. Princeton took the opening game on the long end of a 6 to 5 score; Harvard the second game with a 5 to 3 score, and in the final game each team tallied six goals. This leaves the series tied as far as games, but gives Harvard a one point lead.

During the Friday game, Lowell Thomas, radio and news reel commentator, presented two large sterling silver trophies to Lake Placid for the Lowell Thomas International Two and Four-Man Bobsled races, which will be held on the Olympic Bob Run on Feb. 17 and 18. The trophies were accepted for Lake Placid by Supervisor Willis Wells and the Town Board and for the Bob Sled Club by Ivan Brown, Vice-President of the Club, present Olympic Two-Man Champion, and a member of the 1940 American Olympic Squad.

International

The trophies were the first step in formulating plans for Pan-American Winter Games, and the races in which the trophies will be competed for are open to international entries. It is expected that several countries will be represented in the competitions. In accepting the Trophies, Supervisor Wells, who is a member of the Amateur Athletic Union Pan-American Games, stated that "a survey of South American countries is being made to determine whether or not they would be interested in sending teams to compete in winter sports, and it is our hope that the generosity of Lowell Thomas in presenting these excellent trophies for international competition will be a stepping stone toward the establishment of competition in winter sports amongst the nations of North and South America."

The first races from the mile start will be held over the coming week end, with a Two-Man Novice race on Saturday morning and the Annual Four-Man race for the Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne Trophy on Sunday morning, Jan. 7. The race is an intra-club race, open only to members of the Bob Sled Club, and the racing drivers will have some keen competition from the Conservation Department drivers and their crews.

Riding the huge steel moguls of the ice track is becoming more popular each year, and over 800 young and old experienced the thrill of dashing down the icy chute of the Olympic Bob Run on Mt. Van Hoevenberg over the past week end, which is considerably larger than last year.

Advance reservations indicate that Lake Placid will have a capacity crowd during the entire season and the Chamber of Commerce, Park District and Lake Placid Club are planning a continued round of daily activities in all the other sports and recreation features that Lake Placid is famous for.

Football Rules Group Considers Goal Post Change

PALM SPRINGS, Calif., Jan. 3 (AP)—The college football rule book took a hammering from all sides today as the rules committee of the National Collegiate Athletic Association debated possible changes.

Convening in annual session at the Desert Inn, where it met four years ago, the group was expected to wind up its affairs tonight or tomorrow.

Present to offer recommendations of the American Football Coaches Association was another committee headed by Lou Little of Columbia, but it remained problematical whether the rules body would alopt the grid mentors' suggestions.

Included in the propositions were moves to lower the goal post cross-bar and widen the distance between the uprights, which would invite more tries for field goals, and reduction of the penalty from 15 yards to five yards if a pass strikes an ineligible pass receiver.

Considerable agitation has been stirred up to permit passing anywhere behind the line of scrimmage, instead of five or more yards back, but it was not known how much attention this matter would receive.

Road Race

HAMILTON, Ont. (CP)—Duncan McCallum, Toronto veteran, won the annual 10-mile road race from Hamilton to Dundas and return Jan. 1 in a field of 23, finishing in 56:10.

Two hundred yards behind was Whitey Sheridan of Hamilton, while Ab Morton of Galt who set the early pace with Sheridan was third. The time was well back of the records of 51:34 set by Cliff Cirker in 1928 but conditions were wintry and the roads slippery.

W. Richter of Buffalo finished eighth in 1:02:00, and Robert C. Vickers, Buffalo, ninth in 1:02:29.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 2

Detroit 47, Nebraska 46.
Stanford 39, Wisconsin 36.
Ohio 78, Buffalo 23.
Duquesne 47, Colorado 45.
Arizona 50, Hardin Simmons 28.
Colorado Mines 37, Wyoming 28.
Marshall (W. Va.) 51, California 47 (overtime).
Whittier 36, California Aggies 34.
Washington State 54, Eastern Washington 27.
College of Pacific 40, San Jose State 38.
Tennessee 39, Lincoln Memorial 32.
Evansville 61, Depauw 37.
Monmouth 41, Iowa Wesleyan 32.
Georgia 51, Mercer 41.
Western Kentucky Teachers 40, Xavier 39
Anderson (Ind.) 42, Kalamazoo 34.
Penn State 55, Akron 20.
George Washington 49, Clemson 32.
Canisius (Buffalo) 42, Cornell 41.

Yale holds the Eastern intercollegiate swim crown.

Huddle Doomed, Says Coach

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 3 (AP)—Coach W. A. (Bill) Alexander, who has taught football at Georgia Tech for more than two decades, relaxed long enough yesterday to predict the huddle is doomed.

"The huddle will be discarded eventually because of the shifting defenses," Alexander said between congratulatory handshakes for Tech's 21-7 Orange Bowl victory over Missouri's Big Six champions.

Switched Line

"As it is now, a quarterback may call a play designed to go against a six-man line," Coach Alec continued. "When the team goes out of the huddle and up to the scrimmage line, the opponent may have switched into five-three-two-one defense, against which that particular play wouldn't click at all. Not having time to go back into the huddle, the quarterback either must run the play anyway or check his signals on the spur of the moment, causing every man to change his assignment."

"The huddle," he declared, "has slowed the game. When we first played Notre Dame years ago more than 150 plays were run. In one of our games this past season there were only 90-odd. More than 50 plays had disappeared."

Full 30 Seconds

Teams are inclined nowadays, he said, to use the full 30 seconds allowed to put the ball in play whereas formerly the offensive team was eager to get the next maneuver started.

"There was something dramatic about a leather-lunged quarterback barking his signals," Alec resumed, "that appealed to the spectators."

The huddle was introduced, Alexander recalled, because the signals were occasionally drowned out by the crowd noise and to permit players more time to get set on their assignments.

"I believe the changing defenses will eliminate it, though," he reiterated.

The Georgia Tech players celebrated their triumph by doing as they pleased, at the beaches, on the golf courses, and deep-sea fishing. The disappointed Missourians, hurrying back to classrooms, entrained Monday night.

Young Indians Sign

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—The Cleveland Indians' young keystone combination of shortstop Lou Boudreau and second baseman Ray Mack is under contract for 1940, Vice-President C. C. Slapnicka announces.

Recalled from Buffalo of the International League last summer, Boudreau won a regular place in the Tribe's line-up, but Mack was benched after a trial of several weeks.

Their salaries for next season were not disclosed.

Swinton Victor

LONDON (CP Cable)—Swinton defeated Salford 16-6 in an English Rugby League match played on the former's grounds Jan. 1.

Tulane and Texas Aggies Possible Bowl Foes Again

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 3 (AP)—Any Rip Van Winkle who started a 12-months nap on New Year's Eve might awake and pick up just where he left off—in time to see Texas A. and M. in the Sugar Bowl with Tulane on Jan. 1, 1941.

It's just a possibility and not a prediction, but the teams that pushed each other all over the lot Monday will be back next fall with clubs that might well repeat their 1939 records.

Left Word

The Texas Aggies, who beat Tulane 14-13 after winning all 10 games in their regular season, left word behind as they headed back to the great plains yesterday that they might be even greater in the coming campaign.

And they backed that up with a reminder that eight of their regulars would return to harness. These eight include big John Kimbrough, All-America fullback; Marshall Foch Robnett, second team All-America guard; DeRace Moser, fleet halfback, and Jim Thomason, fine blocking back.

Price Gone

Gone will be Walemon Price, pass-flinging quarterback; Joe Boyd, third team All-America tackle; and Herbert Smith, All Southwestern guard.

However, capable replacements are available in Marion Pugh and Marland Jeffrey, quarterbacks; Euel Wesson, 222-pound tackle; and Bill Buchanan, who split the right end assignment with Jim Sterling. The greatest freshman team in A. and M. history is sending some mighty fine boys upstairs.

Loses 10 Regulars

Tulane loses 10 regulars—but will have 12 back. It's all because of that two-team system. Five men will be missing from each eleven that alternated at the quarters during the season.

These include Bob Kellogg, All-Southeastern conference halfback; Buddy Banker, his running mate; Ralph Wenzel, end; and Monette Butler, "second" team fullback who was Tulane's most consistent ground gainer against the Aggies.

Reserves Good

Replacing these men will be a task, of course; but Tulane's reserve strength was such that some of the ablest men on the squad were held out for the season because they were not needed.

These included Jim "Bubber" Ely, said to be the best passer and as good a runner as any halfback on the campus; Leonard Sauer, another back; Bob Grush, quarterback, and several good linemen.

Vols Leave for Knoxville

PASADENA, Calif., Jan. 3 (AP)—Tennessee's football team started the long journey back to "The Hill" at Knoxville yesterday leaving the Trojans of Southern California to continue their celebration of triumph in the Rose Bowl.

In sportsmanlike fashion, Tennessee, from head coach Robert Neyland down to the waterboy, left no complaints over the outcome of the struggle that saw them beaten, 14-0, for the first time since the 1937 season.

Vols Outplayed

The Vols were outplayed soundly from start to finish but observers, conducting a post mortem, agreed that things might have been different but for two bad breaks.

The first was the roughing penalty called on the Vols as the seconds ticked toward the close of the first half. It backed Tennessee from the 12 to the one-yard line, where Ambrose Schindler scored. Whether the Trojans could have scored from the 12 in the time remaining is open to argument.

Newman Fumble

A fumble by Bob Newman stopped a Tennessee drive in the third that had begun from the one-yard stripe and swept on to the Trojan 19. Whether the Vols could have continued that march and tied the score at 7-7 also is highly debatable.

S. C. players singled out several opponents for praise. Chief ball-carrying threat, they said, was Johnny Butler, while Abe Shires, jovial tackle, Bob Suffridge, guard, and Ed Cifers, end, were remembered in the line.

Hero of the Trojan campus was Schindler. Relegated to third string quarterback after being out of the game entirely in 1938, this San Diego High School product was the battering back who led both touchdown drives. He made the first and passed to Al Krueger end, for the second. It was the same Krueger who caught the last-minute touchdown which beat Duke in the Rose Bowl last year.

Illinois Hockey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—Seven home games are included in the University of Illinois ice hockey schedule, which is as follows:

Jan. 5, 6—Minnesota at Illinois; 11, 13—Michigan at Ann Arbor.
Feb. 2—St. Louis at Illinois; 9, 10—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 16—St. Louis at St. Louis; 23, 24—Michigan Tech at Illinois.
March 1, 2—Michigan Tech at Houghton; 7, 9—Michigan at Illinois.

Baseballer Max Carey was trapped only twice in 53 stealing attempts.

Hudson Leaps Upward Among Hockey Scorers

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3 (AP)—The big noise in International-American Hockey League circles during the past week was the rampage which took Ronny Hudson of the Indianapolis Capitals from 19th to third place in the circuit's scoring standings.

With a spindling record of 15 points as of Christmas Day, Hudson suddenly came to life during the subsequent week to score seven goals and five assists to bring him up to 27 points—a mark topped only by Bill Summerhill of the New Haven Eagles who leads the league with 35 points, and Tony Hemmerling, also of the Eagles, who now has chalked up 28 markers.

In fourth place were three comrades from the Springfield Indians, Tommy Filmore, Max Kaminsky, and Norm Schultz, all of whom have 24 points.

Buck Jones of the Capitals led in the penalty division, having been sent to the fence 19 times for minor infractions. Alex Singbush of New Haven is credited with 18 minors.

The leading scorers:

	Goals	Assts.	Pts.
Summerhill, New Haven	13	22	35
Hemmerling, New Haven	12	16	28
Hudson, Indianapolis	15	12	27
Filmore, Springfield	11	13	24
Kaminsky, Springfield	4	20	24
Schultz, Springfield	14	10	24
Fisher, Indianapolis	7	16	23
Thurrier, Springfield	11	12	23
Willson, New Haven	5	17	22
H. Foster, Philadelphia	11	9	20
K. Kilrea, Indianapolis	4	15	19
Patterson, New Haven	11	8	19

Vardon Trophy

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Byron Nelson, National open golf champion, won the Harry Vardon Memorial Trophy for 1939.

Fred Corcoran, manager of the Professional Golfers' Association, recently announced the award, disclosing that the slim Texan amassed 473 points during the year to finish ahead of Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., who had 461 points.

The P. G. A.-Vardon trophy is to golf what the "outstanding player award" is to baseball. Harry Cooper won it in 1937 and Sam Snead in 1938.

Snead finished with 345 points last year, one point ahead of Ralph Guldahl, former national open king.

Other point scores were:

Dick Metz, Chicago, 311; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass., 264; Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 223; E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., 202; Horton Smith, Chicopee, Mass., 192; Denny Shute, Coral Gables, Fla., 176; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 162; Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 145; Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y., 143; Harry Cooper, Chicago, 144; Jimmy Thomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware, 132; Jimmy Hines, Great Neck, N. Y., 120; Gene Sarazen, Brookfield, Conn., 108; Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, 103.

McGoldrick Recalled

HERSHEY, Pa. (AP)—The Hershey Hockey Club announced that Joe McGoldrick, who had been on loan to the Bears from the Springfield Indians, has been recalled by Eddie Shore.

McGoldrick was loaned to the Bears Nov. 24.

Rose Bowl Trash

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—The Rose Bowl, scene of the Tennessee-Southern California game, has been cleaned up.

Trash removed—12 tons.

Drillon Is Holding Up With Scores

MONTREAL, Jan. 3 (AP)—Gordon Drillon, first National Hockey League player to win the league scoring championship and the Lady Byng trophy for "gentlemanly conduct" in the same season, seems quite likely, at the rate he is going now, to be the first repeater.

Drillon took those two honors during the 1936-37 campaign. Last year he lost out to Toe Blake of the Montreal Canadiens in scoring and to Clint Smith of the New York Rangers in conduct.

Latest official league scoring records, including last night's game, show Gordie well out in front in scoring with a five-point margin over Blake. And he has had only one two-minute penalty in 22 games this season.

During the past week, Drillon scored three goals and one assist to bring his totals to 15 and 10. Blake, second in actual goal getting, has only 10 goals for 20 points, and Schmidt 19 points. Phil Watson of the Rangers leads in play-making with 13 assists; Charlie Sands of Montreal and Eddie Wiseman of the New York Americans have 11 each.

The penalty leadership is held by Dutch Hiller of the Rangers, who accumulated 44 minutes on the penalty bench, nine minutes more than Blake, who led up to last week.

Leading scorers' records:

	G	A	Pts
Drillon, Toronto	15	10	25
Blake, Montreal	10	10	20
Schmidt, Boston	10	9	19
N. Colville, Rangers	8	11	19
Apps, Toronto	8	10	18
Armstrong, Americans	8	9	17
Hextall, Rangers	10	7	17
Sands, Montreal	5	11	16
Dumart, Boston	8	8	16
Shibicky, Rangers	6	10	16
Davidson, Toronto	5	10	15
Chamberlain, Toronto	5	10	15
Wiseman, Americans	4	11	15
Anderson, Americans	7	7	14
C. Conacher, Americans	5	9	14
Watson, Rangers	1	13	14
Cowley, Boston	4	10	14
Howe, Detroit	7	6	13
Hiller, Rangers	6	7	13
Schriner, Toronto	7	6	13

Sugar Bowl Tennis Marked by Upsets

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2 (AP)—Don McNeill, 21-year-old Kenyon College student from Oklahoma City, and a "Cinderella" doubles team of Gardnar Mulloy and Henry Prusoff served notice yesterday they were headed for bigger and better things in the tennis world in 1940.

McNeill trounced America's No. 1 ranking singles player, Bobby Riggs of Chicago, to win the Sugar Bowl invitation tournament championship. The score was 7—5, 6—3, 6—2. The Mulloy-Prusoff combination beat Riggs and Elwood Cooke of Portland, Ore., for the doubles crown.

Prusoff, Seattle player, and Mulloy, of Miami, entered the Sugar Bowl singles and just decided to team up and enter the doubles. They had never played together before.

They got to the finals by beating McNeill and Morey Lewis of Texarkana, Ark., Saturday, then overcame Riggs and Cooke, the nation's No. 2 doubles team, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2.

Mulloy said after the match that he and Prusoff would continue as a team.

"We play well together," he said, "and we'll enter as a team in the Dixie Championships at Tampa, Fla."

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'Four Wives' and Other New Films in Prospect—Ballet Caravan

Extended Engagements Mark Current Movie Programs

Movie-goers looking for something new to see on the screen during the latter half of the week will find "Four Wives" in a double bill with "Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President" at the Metropolitan starting Thursday; and "Invisible Stripes" on a program co-featuring "Henry Goes Arizona" at the Paramount and Fenway, likewise starting Thursday. The continuing pictures include "Gone With the Wind," now in its third week at the State and Orpheum; "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" in its second week at the Keith-Memorial; "The City" and "The Betrayal of Catherine II," which will run through Sunday at the Fine Arts.

At the Keith Memorial Walt Disney's new Donald Duck film, "The Autograph Hound," is being held over with the feature picture, and a new March of Time issue, "Crisis in the Pacific," has been added to the program. The latter film describes the naval defenses of the United States in the Pacific centering around Guam.

★ ★ ★

'Four Wives'

"Four Wives" is a successor to "Four Daughters," and, reasonably enough, has the same cast once more, including Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page, Claude Rains, Jeffrey Lynn, May Robson, Frank McHugh, and Dick Foran, with John Garfield returning once more as Mickey Borden. Added to the list is Eddie Albert.

The story takes up the fortunes of the characters where they were left in "Four Daughters," showing the two older daughters married, the middle sister waiting for her "dream man," and the youngest, a widow, preparing to marry again. The plot is based on Fannie Hurst's book, "Sister Act," and the film has been directed by Michael Curtis, who had charge of the making of "Four Daughters."

"Joe and Ethel Turp Call on the President" introduces some of Damon Runyon's characters in a story about Flatbush, Brooklyn, people who went to Washington to intercede with the President for their friend the postman. Ann Sothern, Lewis Stone, William Gargan, and Walter Brennan are in the cast. Robert Sinclair directed.

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'Invisible Stripes'

George Raft, Jane Bryan, William Holden, Humphrey Bogart, and Flora Robson head the cast of "Invisible Stripes," coming to the Paramount and Fenway. The film based on a story by Warden Lewis E. Lawes, deals with the difficulties of a man released from prison, seeking to go straight but finding the stigma of a penal sentence against him. According to advance information he joins a criminal gang in an effort to secure money to save his brother from a criminal career.

The second film on the bill, "Henry Goes Arizona," is described as a comedy about a timid tenderfoot in the toughest town in Arizona. The players include Frank Morgan, Virginia Weidler, Guy Kibbee, and Slim Summerville.

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Vaudeville and Films

Jerry Cooper, radio baritone, will head the stage entertainment at the Keith-Boston starting Thursday. Among the others on the bill will be Stuart and Martin in a comedy act called "The Shadow"; Johnny Masters and Rowena Rollins in another comic skit, "Jest as You Like It"; the Ravel dancers in "The Heart of Spain"; and the Top Hatters with rhythmic routines.

On the screen will be a revival of "Follow the Fleet," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers, and "The Invisible Killer," with Grace Bradley and Roland Drew.

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At the Exeter

Films continuing through today at the Exeter are "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," with James Stewart and Jean Arthur in the cast, and "Little Accident," with Baby Sandy and Hugh Herbert. Beginning Thursday and continuing through the rest of the week, the program will include "The Real Glory," with Gary Cooper and Andrea Leeds, and "Dancing Co-ed" with Lana Turner.

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At the Trans-Lux

"The Roaring Twenties" will head the bill at the Trans-Lux starting Friday. The cast includes James Cagney, Priscilla Lane, Humphrey Bogart, Gladys George, Jeffrey Lynn, Frank McHugh, and Paul Kelly. The companion feature will be "Pack Up Your Troubles," with Jane Withers, the Ritz Brothers, Lynn Bari, Joseph Schildkraut, Stanley Fields, Fritz Leiber, and Lionel Royce.

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At the Telepix

The March of Time's "Crisis in the Pacific" opens Friday at the Telepix Cinema in the Park Square Building. The film deals with Guam and American naval defenses in the Pacific. Also on the bill will be a new Walt Disney cartoon, "The Pointer"; Artie Shaw and his orchestra in "Symphony of Swing"; travelogue film of Switzerland; oddities, research, sports, and newsreels to round out a two-hour program.

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South Station Theater

The program of short subjects at the South Station Theater beginning Friday will include a new March of Time issue about America's "West Wall," a chain of island defenses centering about Guam; "Skiing in the French Alps"; a Mickey Mouse cartoon; "Popular Science"; "Sky Fighters"; "Training Shepherd Puppies;" "Merry Wives of Windsor" music played by the National Philharmonic Orchestra; a Jed Prouty comedy; and newsreels.

Leslie Howard and Vivien Leigh
As Ashley Wilkes and Scarlett O'Hara in "Gone With the Wind," continuing at the State and Orpheum.

Jeffrey Lynn and Priscilla Lane
In "Four Wives," film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan

All Quiet on Broadway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The last echo from New Year's Eve din having subsided, Broadway faces a quiet week. A week, in fact, without an opening. Unless Donald Heywood's "Caribbean Cruise" does actually arrive at Daly's Theater (or elsewhere), as it has been threatening to do for some time. Barring this eventuality, the first of January's 16 possibilities makes its bow on Jan. 9 at the Cort Theater. It is "The Male Animal," by James Thurber and Elliott Nugent, produced and staged by Herman Shumlin. Other events scheduled for next week include "John Henry," with Paul Robeson, on Jan. 10 at the Forty-fourth Street Theater; Earl Carroll's "Vanities," Jan. 13, at the St. James; and "From Danube to Hudson," with artists from six European countries, on Jan. 13, at the Royal Windsor Palace, Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway.

January prospects include "The Man Who Killed Lincoln," "Tonight We Dance," "American Varieties," "Two on an Island," "Young Couple Wanted," "A Vagabond Hero," "My Dear Children," "Geneva," "Two for the Show," and "Quiet Wedding." There is some uncertainty about the where and when of some of these projects.

★ ★ ★

Gilbert Miller is preparing an invasion into the chamber of horrors — French school — with "Ladies in Retirement," his next production. It bears absolutely no relation to his current "Ladies and Gentlemen" but comes to New York via the St. James Theater, London, where it is now running. The new play is an adaptation by Edward Percy and Reginald Denham of a horror tale in "French Crimes and Criminals," by H. B. Irving, son of Sir Henry Irving. A mystery set against a Victorian background, "Ladies in Retirement" will probably begin rehearsing next week. Mr. Miller plans a New York opening for the week of February 5.

★ ★ ★

The Sidney Howard Memorial Award, a $1,500 prize to be given annually to a new American playwright, will be made on or about April 1, according to an announcement by the Playwrights' Company, of which the late Mr Howard was a member. The four dramatist-producers contributing to the award are Maxwell Anderson, S. N. Behrman, Elmer Rice, and Robert E. Sherwood.

"Eligible authors will be those who, without previous substantial success as playwrights, have one or more plays produced in New York during the current season," according to the Playwrights' announcement. "Authors of plays produced after March 15 will be eligible for the following season's award. The prize money will be contributed to the Author's League Fund in any season in which no new talent seems to merit the award."

Except under unusual circumstances, the winner will be selected by the Playwrights.

★ ★ ★

"Billy Draws a Horse" (Playhouse), "Christmas Eve" (Henry Miller's), and "Alternate Current" (Daly's) have closed. . . . "Very Warm for May" has reduced its top price from $4.40 to $3.30 at night and from $2.75 to $2.50 for matinee performances.

★ ★ ★

Jack Whiting, now of "Very Warm for May," will leave the Kern-Hammerstein musical to replace Earl Oxford in "Three After Three," now in Philadelphia. Reports are that the new Shubert production is still undergoing changes and renovations. Ten new girls have been added to the cast and the dances have been largely re-staged. "Three After Three," which stars Simone Simon, Mitzi Green, and Mary Brian, is due on Broadway during the latter part of January. Guy Robertson will take Mr. Whiting's place in "Very Warm for May."

★ ★ ★

Edward Choate and Arthur Shields will withdraw Paul Vincent Carroll's "Kindred" from Maxine Elliott's Theater after Saturday night's performance and will immediately place in rehearsal Sean O'Casey's "Juno and the Paycock." Barry Fitzgerald and Sara Allgood will be co-starred in the roles which they created in the original presentation of the play at the Abbey Theater in Dublin in 1924. Mr. Shields, also of the original company, will be in the cast but in a role other than the one he created. The play will open at the Elliott on Monday, Jan. 15.

Gabriel Gabrio
In the French film, "Harvest," expected at the Fine Arts Theater on Monday.

Sharaku Prints at Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Through Jan. 15 there will remain on view at the Museum of Fine Arts an exhibition of colored wood-block prints by the Japanese master, Sharaku. It is a most interesting display for it introduces an artist who had fallen into obscurity, and who apparently had not been estimated very highly in his native land. While the work of any skillful artisan in colored wood-block prints attracts attention, Sharaku deserves closer study for the intensity and wit with which he worked upon one special theme. As his career is reconstructed through his work and the few facts which are known, it appears that Sharaku made colored wood-block prints for less than a year. It is an astounding repertory which is unfolded before us at the Boston Museum, an amazingly large product for such a brief interval of activity. There is nothing that smacks of pot-boiling; on the contrary, the artist had something significant to say at every stroke.

Sharaku's calling was that of Nō dancer in the exclusive society of aristocracy which existed in Japan in the later years of the eighteenth century. Class distinctions were very definite and he would not be expected to have any dealings with the popular theater habituated by the bourgeoisie. Nevertheless Sharaku attended the performances of the Kabuki Theater. So interested did he become that he proceeded to make portraits of actors and performances.

He worked in the manner of the most competent and gifted Ukiyoe artists whose color prints of daily life in Japan are so famous today. They made these prints on the wood block and colored them so that they would appeal to the populace, and so that multiple copies could be made of each print. They were not regarded very highly in Japan, in fact they were scorned. Sharaku was probably frowned upon for identifying himself with such a vulgar art form, and such low class society as the popular theater. But his curiosity gained a place for him in the art history of his nation for he made an invaluable record of the plays performed in Tokyo (it was known then as Edo) in 1794-1795.

The Sharaku prints are made with concise line, the grace and decorative quality characteristic of the Ukiyoe. They record facts with clarity and artistry. The faces are keenly delineated, the expressions made subtle or obvious as the character required, the costumes and emblems clearly indicated and beautifully colored. Some half dozen blocks were used for the color transfer.

On the dramatic side the depictions show how emphatically stylized were the forms of the stage, how utterly impersonal or individual were the actors in their interpretations. For us the marked facial expressions, the sharply designed movements seem forced and unnatural, appropriate only in the exaggerations of caricature. And yet the more we examine these Sharaku prints, the more authentic does their emotional essence become. What a far cry from the portrayals of Mrs. Siddons made in England at approximately the time of these prints.

Flute Players' Program

The Boston Flute Players' Club will present the Primrose String Quartet, assisted by artists from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Sunday afternoon at the Hotel Vendome, in this program: Mozart, String Quartet in D (K.575); Walter Piston, "Three Pieces" for flute, clarinet, and bassoon; Rossini; Quartet for flute, clarinet, bassoon, and French horn; Beethoven, String Quartet in C, op. 59, no. 3.

Music Notes

Programs for the Jordan Hall Chamber Music Series are announced as follows:

Adolf Busch and Rudolf Serkin, who open the series on Wednesday evening, Jan. 17 will play a Suite in F major by Reger; the A major Sonata (K. 526) by Mozart, and the Beethoven Sonata in G major, Op. 96.

The Kolisch Quartet will play the Mozart B flat major, the Debussy Quartet, and the Beethoven E minor, Op. 59, No. 2.

The Griller Quartet, the English ensemble which will have its first Boston hearing on this series on Thursday evening, Feb. 15, will play the Quartet in E flat, Op. 33, No. 2, by Haydn, and Quintet for piano and strings by César Franck, with Félix Fox, Boston pianist, as assisting artist.

For the closing event on Tuesday evening, Feb. 27, the Sanroma-Burgin-Bedetti Trio will play the Brahms C minor Trio, Op. 101; The Ravel Trio, and the Tchaikovsky Trio in A minor. Op. 50.

★ ★ ★

Mme. Avis Charbonnel will play the piano with the Roth String Quartet at the first and third of the Youth Chamber Music Series, which take place in Jordan Hall, Boston at 4 p. m., Wednesdays, Jan. 24, Feb. 14, and March 6.

Schumann's Piano Quintet in E flat, which will be played at the first concert, will be discussed by Wheeler Beckett that afternoon.

In addition to Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge's Theme and Variations from String Quartet in E major, which also is on the program for the first concert, there is Haydn's Quartet in D major, Op. 76, No. 5, which contains the celebrated Largo.

★ ★ ★

Esther Stein, Boston pianist, will give a recital in Steinert Hall on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23.

★ ★ ★

Sunday afternoon, at 3:30, Marian Anderson will be heard in Symphony Hall in the following program:

Piangero mia sorte ria (Aria from "Julius Ceasar")	Handel
Siciliana	Handel
Sento la gioja (Aria from "Armadiji")	Handel
Auf der Donau (On the Danube)	Schubert
Die Röse (The Rose)	Schubert
Meeresstille (Calm at sea)	Schubert
Die Männer sind mechant (Men are all the same)	Schubert
In der Ferne (Afar)	Schubert
Recitative and Aria from "Carmen"	Bizet
Thoughts of Home	Bedford
Songs to the dark Virgin	Price
Cantilena	Vehanen
A Fairy Tale	Vehanen
City called Heaven	Arr. Hall Johnson
O! Peter go ring dem bells	Arr. Burleigh
Sometimes I feel like a motherless child	Arr. Brown
Honor, Honor	Arr. Hall Johnson

★ ★ ★

Catherine Carver will give the following program in Jordan Hall Thursday evening:

Toccata in D major	Bach
Sonata, Op. 110	Beethoven
Gaspard de la Nuit	Ravel
Ballade, Op. 118, No. 3	Brahms
Intermezzo, Op. 118, No. 2	Brahms
Intermezzo, Op. 118, No. 6	Brahms
Rhapsody, Op. 119, No. 4	Brahms

Dancers Conclude Festival

By Margaret Lloyd

New York

The American Ballet Caravan opened and closed the Holiday Dance Festival at the St. James Theater last week, on the evenings of Dec. 26 and 31, and gave matinée performances on Dec. 28 and 30. The following programs were alternated, "Charade" and "City Portrait" having their first New York performances: "Promenade," "Filling Station," "Billy the Kid," "Charade," and "Air and Variations," "Filling Station," "City Portrait," "Charade."

"City Portrait," by Eugene Loring, music by Henry Brant, and costumes by Forrest Thayr, Jr., is the more important of the new works, a dismal street scene out of a great metropolis, reminiscent in general tenor to Kurt Jooss's "The Big City," but less outwardly dramatic than the latter compact little genre piece.

There is a great deal of inward drama, however, and a deep feeling of sympathy for underprivileged youth. Except for a wan mother and a harassed father, the characters are mostly young—loafers and drug-store cowboys, a tough girl, a nice girl, an older daughter and her boy friend, and so on.

★ ★ ★

Before an implicative backdrop the crowd moves in shifting patterns, now separating into little knots of incident — a tenement quarrel, a love scene, the work done about a man-hole, rain in the street, the passers-by in a public square. The pervading mood of depression is plastically expressed—drooping figures relax into utter dejection. Michael Kidd does a striking study of pugnacity in a repeated movement phrase based on the lifted, aggressive shoulder, a sharp quirk in the torso, a sullen back kick.

As in "Billy the Kid," Mr. Loring in "City Portrait" has contributed to the vocabulary of contemporary ballet, distinctly enlarging its scope of expression and enriching its design. The music and costumes are in keeping with this dark-toned, deeply moving composition that has yet to become thoroughly seasoned.

Beside it, Lew Christensen's "Charade" is an inconsequential bit of fluff of the mildest entertainment value, about the antics of a mischievous younger sister at a coming-out party. It serves to emphasize Gisella Caccialanza's vivacity and comedic sense, Marie Jeanne's neatness of technique. The costumes by Alvin Colt are suitably bon-bon-and-ribbon; the score, arranged by the company's musical director, Trude Rittman, from American melodies of the early 1900's, right enough.

★ ★ ★

Mr. Loring's "Billy the Kid," danced against a backdrop of cactus and low-lying hills, is so far the top achievement of the company. It is tremendously evocative of its period—pioneer days in the Southwest. The costumes by Jared French and the score by Aaron Copland are distinguished integers in a distinguished whole.

Here again Mr. Loring has contributed new movement themes within the scope of a contemporary ballet—a riding motif of the cowboys that crosses and recrosses diagonally in the design, a bucking bronco, suggested without the aid of a property horse, episodes of violence done within the medium.

The revivals of William Dollar's neo-classic "Promenade," to Ravel's "Valses Nobles et Sentimentales," costumes after Horace Vernet, and of his "Air and Variations," to a part of Bach's "Goldberg Variations," costumes by Eudokia Miranowa, revealed the company's classical style. The latter is a pleasing arrangement of formal patterns and display of techniques; the former has less to commend it.

Lew Christensen's "Filling Station," now polished by repeated performance to show the grain, is of a slightly puerile but still significant contemporaneity. It is economically packed with the comic and not-so comic incident. The underlying thought is in reality a grave social comment. The music by Virgil Thomson is interesting, the costumes by Paul Cadmus, of delightful cartoon flavor.

The company has in Lew Christensen an outstanding dancer, in both the character and classical styles. His descriptive strut as the attendant in "Filling Station" is magnificent, his technique crisp and sure. The company has also two excellent piano accompanists in Pablo Miguel and Trude Rittman, though a small orchestra is the ideal accompaniment for their productions.

Copley Society

Water colors by Miss Alice F. Tilden are on exhibition at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue.

Miss Tilden works with a lively brush. She uses water color in a spontaneous manner, applying the fluid pigment broadly to the white paper. She manages to say a good deal with a few strokes.

Her subjects include Swiss scenes, views of Rockport, still-life. She seems at her best in a view of Front Beach, Rockport, fleetly depicted with a thin transparent wash of color. "Cyclamen" is also very well painted, with freshness and freedom.

Flora Robson and George Raft
In "Invisible Stripes," film in prospect for the Paramount and Fenway starting Thursday.

AMUSEMENTS

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DWIGHT DEERE WIMAN presents
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The selected group of theatrical and motion picture advertisements appearing on this page of the Monitor each day serves as an excellent guide to good entertainment.

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Commerce and Finance

Serious Condition Seen in Income Decline of Dairy Industry

Business and Industry

1940 Job Seen Maintenance Of Confidence

NEW YORK (AP)—Maintenance of the "renewal of confidence" by business was cited by the National City Bank in its January letter as one of the chief problems as 1940 begins.

"The remaining unemployment," said the letter, "is not due to any natural limit on economic activity. In fact, no such limit exists, either at the 1929 or any other level, short of the limit set by the available labor supply and productive machinery.

"There are more producers than in 1929, but also more consumers. Business is heartened to have a demonstration that growth can still go on and unquestionably the problem for 1940 is to maintain and strengthen this renewal of confidence.

War Chief Uncertainty

"The war is the chief uncertainty in the outlook for the new year, but unless it has a more direct influence than heretofore, the trend during the next few months will depend chiefly upon domestic developments.

"Most observers expect that the indexes of production will decline after December. These indexes are constructed to allow for a considerable seasonal rise during the first quarter, and from present operating rates no such rise is likely, or even possible.

"Moreover, sentiment is also prepared for a moderate slackening in actual operations, in steel and probably in some of the consumer goods industries, as the winter goes on, unless export orders are sizable or some other stimulus appears. These industries still have backlogs of unfilled orders, but are working them down.

"The capital goods industries will continue to operate at their present high level, for orders on hand will last them through the first quarter and in most cases longer.

"It is certain that aviation and shipbuilding will continue at capacity as long as the war lasts, and the machine tool industry may also belong in this category.

Rail Equipment Orders

"The railroad equipment manufacturers have orders to support present operations during the first quarter, but will need new business if the rate is to hold thereafter. The same is true of general industrial equipment, tractors and farm implements.

"The electrical equipment manufacturers have heavy backlogs, naturally following from the fact that the capital expenditures of the electric power companies in 194(will be the largest in 10 years.

"The employment given by these industries, and their requirements for steel and other materials, will give broad support to the business situation. They will help to moderate the expected adjustment in the schedules of other industries, and their influence will extend to the service and trade occupations."

See First Quarter Carloadings Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Estimates of freight carloadings in the first quarter of 1940 just compiled by the 13 Shippers' Advisory Boards indicate an increase of about 12.1 per cent above actual loadings in the corresponding 1939 quarter, according to the Association of American Railroads.

On the basis of those estimates, freight car loadings of the 29 principal commodities will be 5,123,227 cars in the first quarter of 1940, compared with 4,570,472 actual car loadings for the same commodities in the corresponding period in the preceding year.

Of the 13 Shippers' Advisory Boards, all estimate an increase in carloadings for the first quarter of 1940 compared with the same period in the preceding year except the Southwest Board which estimates a small decrease.

Bank Loans Lower In Dec. 27 Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Federal Reserve Board said that banks ended 1939 with a small decrease from the previous week in commercial, industrial, and agricultural loans, after a broad advance in the preceding 18 weeks.

For the 19 weeks ended Dec. 27, banks in 101 leading cities increased their business loans by $485,000,000, bringing them to a total of $4,400,000,000. This was $557,000,000 more than a year ago.

For the last week, business loans in the 101 cities declined $6,000,000 because small increases elsewhere failed to offset an $8,000,000 decline in New York City.

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Advertising Director of the McCall Corporation, elected a Vice-President of the Corporation. Mr. MacHarg will continue as Advertising Director.

Utility Issue Of $18,594,000 Offered Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The public is being offered today through a banking syndicate headed by Morgan Stanley & Co., and Bonbright & Co., $18,594,000 first mortgage 3¼ per cent bonds due on Nov. 1, 1969, of the Consumers Power Company. The bonds will be priced at 105½, to yield 2.97 per cent.

Net proceeds from the sale, estimated in the prospectus at $19,157,612 after deducting expenses, together with other treasury funds of about $273,118, will be used by the company for retirement on or before May 1, 1940, of $18,594,000 of first mortgage 3¾ per cent bonds due in 1965, at 104½.

The issue culminates negotiations between the utility and bankers and the SEC that have covered a period of weeks, during which time various controversial questions arose.

The SEC handed down a decision last week which permitted the company to proceed with the refunding part of its bonds financing but refused to sanction the proposed $10,000,000 issue of bonds for new money. Disposition of this part of the program depends on whether the company requests by this Saturday a reopening of hearings before the commission.

Underwriting discounts or commissions on the offering amount to $371,880, or 2 per cent, leaving gross proceeds to the company, before expenses, of $19,244,790, or a price of 103½ a bond, this being at the rate of 3.07 per cent cost to the company for thirty-year money.

Associated with Morgan Stanley & Co. and Bonbright & Co. in the underwriting are the First Boston Corporation, Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc.; Smith, Barney & Co.; E. W. Clark & Co., the Mellon Securities Corporation, Coffin & Burr, Inc.; Lehman Brothers, Blythe & Co., Inc.; Campbell, McCarty & Co., Inc.; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Cray, McFawn & Petter; Grouse & Co., Dominick & Dominick, Estabrook & Co., the First of Michigan Corporation, Glore, Forgan & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; W. C. Langley & Co., Lazard Frères & Co., the Lee Higginson Corporation, MacNaughton Greenawalt & Co., McDonald, Moore & Hayes, Inc.; Arthur Perry & Co., Inc.; Schoellkopf, Hutton & Pomeroy Inc.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Spencer Trask & Co., Watling, Lerchen & Co., and White, Weld & Co.

Penna. Oil Prices Up in All Classes

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The price of all classes of Pennsylvania grade crude oil advanced 25 cents a barrel, effective Jan. 1, the South Penn Oil Company reported.

Corning remained stationary at 1.12. The new prices on Pennsylvania grade crudes were:

Southwest 2.40, Eureka 2.34, Pennsylvania Grade in New York transit 2.75, Bradford District in national transit 2.75, Bradford District in Bradford transit 2.75, and Alleghany District in Bradford transit 2.75.

New Agreement Limits Fur Imports From Canada

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States and Canada signed a supplementary trade agreement limiting imports into this country of silver or black foxes and furs to 58,300 a year. The pact also reduces the duty on fox furs from 37½ per cent to 35 per cent ad valorem.

The agreement specifies that the total annual American imports of these foxes and furs will be held to 100,000. Countries other than Canada may send in 41,700. The agreement also limits imports during any single month to 25 per cent of the total.

Engineer Sees Industrial Construction Up 20 P. C.

CLEVELAND (AP)—A 20 per cent rise in volume of industrial construction was predicted for 1940 today by Georga A. Bryant, Jr., executive of the Austin Co., engineers and builders, on the basis of "conditions today."

Mr. Bryant declared the cost of many manufactured articles "could be cut materially, and in some cases enough to permit a one-third reduction in the selling price and still leave the manufacturer a good 'profit' if available new machinery and advanced production methods were applied generally in modern plants.

Wallace Sees Dairy Industry Needing Help

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace reported a sharp drop in dairy income and warned that unless consumption keeps pace with prospective production increases in the next two years "we shall have to deal with a still more difficult dairy problem."

The Secretary said the income of the nation's dairy farmers had "dropped off considerable" since 1937. He estimated the decline at about $350,000,000.

Since dairying accounts for about one-fifth of the total agricultural income of the country," he added, "the seriousness of any marked slump in this industry is apparent."

More Milk Cows

Discussing the outlook for the industry in his annual report to the President, Mr. Wallace said that an increase in the number of milk cows was setting the stage "for moderate increases in milk production. This means apparently that consumption must improve also if further ill effects on the price structure are to be avoided."

The Secretary said that production continued at a high level and that consumption of fluid milk improved somewhat last year after declining in 1937.

"The prospect is," he continued, "that production will be on a high enough plane in the next year or two so that developments on the demand side must be very favorable or we shall have to deal with a still more difficult dairy problem."

Against Production Control

Despite conditions in the industry, Mr. Wallace frowned on proposals of some dairy leaders for production control legislation as a means of bolstering dairy prices.

Asserting that dairying was essentially a domestic industry in which exports and imports played a minor role, he said:

"The problem of helping the prices of dairy products cannot be approached in the same way as we approach that of the great export products, wheat, cotton, tobacco, pork and lard.

"Curtailing the output of dairy products would mean simply a smaller supply for the domestic consumers. In the face of this fact, plans for restricting milk production so far have not been viewed as desirable or feasible except as a last resort in meeting an acute situation."

Legislation to make dairying a basic commodity under the general farm program was considered by congressional committees last spring but no action was taken. Proponents of the plan were reported planning to revive it at this session.

Transportation In Philadelphia Being Reorganized

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A new $85,000,000 corporation, outgrowth of repeated attempts at financial reorganization of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, took over public transportation in the Quaker City with some of its predecessor's problems still unsolved.

But Ralph T. Senter, President of the old company and a director of the new, was optimistic about prospects for the Philadelphia Transportation Company, set up with court approval last November to replace the P. R. T.

"The new year marks the beginning of a new era in transit in Philadelphia," he said in a statement.

"The new company is resolved to give Philadelphia the best in urban transit service. With a sound financial structure and excellent credit, it is prepared to launch promptly upon an extensive program of modernization and betterment of service."

Demands for modernization were voiced frequently throughout the troubled career of the P. R. T., but little was done. Much equipment has been obsolete for years.

Dissolution of the old company was made necessary by its inability to meet $7,100,000 rents annually to franchise-holding underlying companies which since 1902 collected $229,138,378 from P. R. T. earnings.

These payments were classed as rents for the franchise holders, but actually were dividends on stocks in the original transit companies which came under control of the P. R. T. Some of the smaller companies dated back to horse car days of 1858.

The financial setup of the new company is simplified, but it still faces many hangover problems.

From the fares of trolley, subway, elevated and bus riders, it must provide a guaranteed annual income of $959,207 to 25,000 bondholders.

The new company also faces the responsibility of meeting a weekly pay roll of $327,000 for 10,000 employees and paying $3,033,930 annually to the City for various services, including the Broad Street subway and Frankford Elevated rents.

A board of 21 directors selected from the ranks of law, banking, labor and industry and five representing the municipality, will guide the new company.

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures during the holiday shortened week ending Dec. 28 dropped to 136 from 200 in the preceding week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. This compared with 236 in the comparable 1938 week.

IBA Wants Small Dealer Views On Hindrances to Capital Flow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To find out what is impeding the flow of capital to industry, get the testimony of representatives of the 6,000 local dealers in securities, the Investment Bankers Association of America is urging Congress.

A letter pointing out the value of quizzing the small investment banker as well as the eight or 10 large houses already invited to testify before the Temporary National Economic Committee has been sent the committee by Emmett F. Connely, president of the Investment Bankers Association.

Members in 40 States

Mr. Connely, as president of this group, represents 723 firms which buy the security issues of business houses and sell them to the public, thus serving as a link between the people with money to invest and the men who need capital to expand their business enterprises. Members of his association have their offices in 40 States.

The present program of the committee, it is pointed out, is to make inquiry into the affairs of a few very large houses on the east coast whose principal business is the underwriting and original distribution of large national issues. This is all right, the Association agrees, but it does not go far enough, in its opinion.

These big houses, Mr. Connely notes, do not help small and medium-sized business in its financing. The firms that buy and sell their security issues are the 6,000 dealers spread across the country.

"This being an economic study," Mr. Connely wrote the Temporary National Economic Committee, "it seemed a pity to close the investment banking section of the inquiry without hearing from the hinterlands.

"We believe we are more closely connected with the investment banking process than any group in the country. We believe we have an intimate knowledge of the small investment buyer's problem and the problem of the small business man.

"If given an opportunity at a later date we would hope to give you important factual data coupled with suggestions as to what might be done toward the solution of our economic problems."

The Association would not only produce records, but would bring to the hearing "typical local dealers" who, in the first person, would tell case histories of local investors. Such testimony would surely reveal where the bottlenecks and deterrents to the flow of capital exist, Mr. Connely holds.

Would Point Out Defects

Those who testify will undoubtedly point out what they believe to be the defects of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, he added. They will have things to say also about the influence of the tax structure upon different kinds of security purchasers, and something to comment about banking department regulations as they affect development of local business enterprise.

The Investment Bankers Association is asking the Temporary National Economic Committee to provide a hearing for the smaller investment bankers if it reconvenes after the holiday recess. If it cannot do that, then some other appropriate Congressional body should undertake a thorough study of the subject, it urges.

In any case, it is asking the TNEC to engage a professional economist to review testimony already given before the committee.

"We are not wholly in accord with certain inferences that have been drawn from such data," says Mr. Connely.

Comptroller Issues National Bank Call

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3 (AP)—The Comptroller of the Currency issued a call today for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Saturday, Dec. 30.

Similar condition reports were requested by the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

Altogether, 13,597 banks received the calls—5,194 national banks, 1,154 state banks belonging to the Federal Reserve System, and 7,249 other state banks insured by the FDIC.

All three agencies generally request condition reports at the beginning and middle of each year, and sometimes in between

Merger of General Aniline With Agfa Ansco Approved

NEW YORK (AP)—A consolidation of General Aniline & Film Corporation and its subsidiary Agfa Ansco Corporation was approved by stockholders of both companies at a special meeting.

D. A. Schmitz, president of General Aniline, said the merger was intended to simplify the corporate structure. The Agfa operating units will be known as the Agfa-Ansco division of General Aniline.

General Aniline, primarily a maker of dyestuffs, has plants at Rensselaer, N. Y., and Linden, N. J., while Agfa's camera and film factories are at Binghamton and Johnson City, N. Y.

OBrion Russell & Co.

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111 Broadway New York
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Here your money earns more! Each account insured up to $5,000 by an agency of the Federal Government.

OAK PARK FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N

HERBERT E. W. BACH, President
GRACE D. GORDON, Secretary
104 N. Marion St., Oak Park, Ill.
Phone Village 8790

Postal Revenues For Fiscal Year At Record Level

WASHINGTON (AP) — Postal revenues reached an all-time high of $784,646,938 during the fiscal year ended last June 30, Postmaster General James Farley reported.

Receipts were $38,691,862 short of expenditures, but Mr. Farley claimed a "net postal surplus" of $14,547,795. This was arrived at by crediting the department with $53,239,658 for "nonpostal items," principally free mail for Government departments and members of Congress.

It was the fifth "net postal surplus" reported by Mr. Farley in the past six years. In no year, however, have actual receipts equalled actual expenditures.

The Postmaster General said postal revenues had increased in each of the past five years.

A. & P. Gets No Court Review Of FTC Rule on Sales Practices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company failed to get a Supreme Court review of a decision upholding a Federal Trade Commission order requiring the chain store firm to stop alleged violations of the Robinson-Patman Act.

The 1936 Act, which amended the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, prohibits payments of allowances to buyers or sellers of goods except for actual services rendered, and makes it unlawful for anyone to be a party to a purchase which discriminates against the purchaser's competitors.

The chain store company appealed from the Third Federal Circuit Court, which upheld the Trade Commission's finding that the company had received allowances or discounts, in lieu of brokerage, from sellers of goods upon which no services were rendered.

Denying the allegations of the commission, the chain store company contended the services to sellers included information to them as to crops, acreage, prices, quality of merchandise, carryovers, weather "and other factors concerning the market all over the country."

"The practical effect of the commission's order," said the petition, "is to require the petitioner to make all of its purchases through brokers, or to pay sellers for commodities a price which includes brokerage not earned by any broker and not demanded by any seller."

This is not an Offering Prospectus. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State. This issue, though registered, is not approved or disapproved by the Securities and Exchange Commission, which does not pass on the merits of any registered securities.

$18,594,000

Consumers Power Company

First Mortgage Bonds, 3¼% Series of 1939 due 1969

Dated November 1, 1939 — *Due November 1, 1969*

Interest payable May 1 and November 1 in New York City

Redeemable, at the option of the Company, in whole or in part, on any interest date prior to maturity, on at least thirty days' published notice, at the principal amount, plus a premium of ½ of 1% for each year or fraction thereof of unexpired life, except that if redeemed on or after November 1, 1966, at the principal amount without any premium.

These Bonds will, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, meet the legal requirements for investments for savings banks in New York, California, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont.

The following is merely a brief outline, prepared by the Company, of certain information contained in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the more detailed statements in the Offering Prospectus and in the Registration Statement, which include important information not outlined or indicated herein. The Offering Prospectus, which must be furnished to each purchaser, should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

THE COMPANY Consumers Power Company, more than 71% of the voting capital stock of which is owned by The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation (Delaware), was incorporated in Maine on April 14, 1910, and admitted to do business in Michigan on July 21, 1915. The Company is engaged in Michigan principally in the generation and purchase of electricity and its distribution and sale in 1,133 communities and townships as well as rural areas, in the production of manufactured gas and its distribution and sale in 126 communities and townships and in the purchase of natural gas and its distribution and sale in 105 communities and townships. Total population of the area served is estimated to be in excess of 2,000,000. The Company owns and operates electric generating plants with an aggregate rated installed generator capacity of 473,715 kilowatts (effective capacity 466,215 kilowatts, reduced to an estimated 410,390 kilowatts in low water season), gas plants with daily manufacturing capacity of 38,870,000 cubic feet (including inactive reserve capacity of 10,850,000 cubic feet, but not including duplicate water gas generating capacity of 12,100,000 cubic feet), together with electric substations, electric and gas transmission and distribution lines, etc., serving as of September 30, 1939, 446,534 electric customers and 200,431 gas customers' meters.

CAPITALIZATION

	Outstanding as of September 30, 1939
First Mortgage Bonds (various series)	$122,685,000.00
Preferred Stock, cumulative, no par value*	70,631,824.50
Common Stock, no par value (1,686,716 shares)** stated at	35,484,725.00

*Outstanding in series: $5.00—191,924 shares stated at $18,690,925.00; $4.50—547,788 shares stated at $57,940,101.50. Entitled, in involuntary liquidation, to $100.00 per share, aggregating $73,971,900.00.

**On December 29, 1939, the Company sold and delivered to The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation (Delaware) 125,000 additional shares of Common Stock for $3,551,250.00.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE The net proceeds from the sale of the new Bonds (estimated at $19,157,612 after deducting expenses), together with other treasury funds, will be used for the retirement at 104½%, on or before May 1, 1940, of $18,594,000 bonds of the 3¾% Series of 1935 due 1965.

EARNINGS The following summary of the Income Statements has been prepared by the Company from the financial statements certified by Arthur Andersen & Co., accountants and auditors, in the Offering Prospectus and is subject to the comments with respect to depreciation in the Auditors' Certificate and to the notes to the financial statements:

Year ended December 31	Total Gross Revenue	Gross Income*	Interest on Funded Debt	Other Income Deductions, including Other Interest Charges, etc. (net)	Net Income
1936	$33,051,899.73	$13,319,073.95	$3,956,549.49	$326,872.86	$9,035,651.60
1937	37,686,911.52	14,387,887.03	4,022,881.55	339,157.62	10,025,847.86
1938	36,842,750.87	13,422,277.74	4,307,648.10	313,165.06	8,801,464.58
1939 (9 months)**	29,592,264.00	10,456,455.61	3,351,114.92	238,652.43	6,866,688.26

*After provision for taxes (including Federal taxes) and provision for depreciation (retirement reserve in 1936 and 1937).

**Nine months ended September 30.

Annual interest charges on the $123,685,000 bonds to be outstanding upon the issuance and sale of the new Bonds, and the retirement of the $18,594,000 bonds of the 3¾% Series of 1935 due 1965, amount to $4,227,369.

NEW BONDS The $18,594,000 new Bonds, the issuance and sale of which have been authorized by the Michigan Public Service Commission, will, in the opinion of counsel for the Company, be secured, pari passu with the other bonds outstanding under the Mortgage, by a first lien on substantially all of the fixed property of the Company.

This Mortgage permits, under certain conditions, the issuance of additional bonds thereunder, of the same series as the new Bonds or of other series, which would rank pari passu with bonds of all series outstanding under the Mortgage, and provides, on certain conditions, for releases of, and substitutions for, property covered by the Mortgage. Notice is required to be given to certain bondholders after certain releases and substitutions.

The Mortgage provides for semi-annual cash payments to the trustee (City Bank Farmers Trust Company, New York) equal to at least ½ of 1% of the aggregate bonded indebtedness of the Company outstanding on the date of such payments, to be used to reimburse the Company for expenditures for extensions, enlargements or additions or to purchase bonds issued under the Mortgage.

UNDERWRITING Subject to certain terms and conditions, the Underwriters named in the Offering Prospectus have severally agreed to purchase the new Bonds from the Company at 103½%, or a total of $19,244,790, and accrued interest. Such Bonds are to be offered to the public at 105½%, or a total of $19,616,670, and accrued interest. The underwriting discounts are 2%, or a total of $371,880. Payment for and delivery of the Bonds are to be made on or after December 29, 1939, but not later than January 19, 1940.

In an application filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Rule U-12F-2 under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and Bonbright & Company, Incorporated have agreed that, if the Commission shall enter a final order which is adverse to either of them, finding that they (or either of them) are prohibited by such rule from receiving an underwriter's fee (as defined in such rule), and if such order is finally sustained on appeal, then they (or whichever one of them is affected by such order) will repay to the Company that amount of any underwriter's fee, as defined in such rule, which they would otherwise be entitled to retain as a result of the transaction. The order of the Commission permitting the issuance and sale of the new Bonds provided accordingly that, pending final determination of the matter, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and Bonbright & Company, Incorporated should not retain any underwriter's fee.

Price 105½% and Accrued Interest

The Underwriters, including the undersigned and the others named in the Offering Prospectus, have agreed to purchase these Bonds when, as and if issued, and subject to the approval of their counsel, Messrs. Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts, and to certain further conditions. It is expected that delivery of definitive coupon Bonds will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about January 9, 1940, against payment therefor in New York funds.

TO FACILITATE THE OFFERING, IT IS INTENDED TO STABILIZE THE PRICE OF THESE BONDS. THIS STATEMENT IS NOT AN ASSURANCE THAT THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE SECURITY WILL BE STABILIZED OR THAT THE STABILIZING, IF COMMENCED, MAY NOT BE DISCONTINUED AT ANY TIME.

Further information, particularly financial statements, is contained in the Registration Statement on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and in the Offering Prospectus which must be furnished to each purchaser and is obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO. Incorporated — BONBRIGHT & COMPANY Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION — HARRIMAN RIPLEY & CO. Incorporated

SMITH, BARNEY & CO. — E. W. CLARK & CO.

MELLON SECURITIES CORPORATION — COFFIN & BURR Incorporated

LEHMAN BROTHERS

Dated January 3, 1940.

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	579,000
1940 volume to date	1,379,000
1939 volume to date	1,152,380

Stocks Rise Moderately; Trade Active

NEW YORK, Jan. 3 (AP)—Stock market prices put on a stout little rally today under the directorship of the steels, motors and rails.

Although trading was quiet at the opening it picked up as the upturn continued and transfers were at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares. Toward the final hour leaders were about their best.

No particular news development could be singled out, brokers said, to account for the continuation of yesterday's rise. One commission house partner said the itch to purchase was probably more psychological than anything else, with the "disappointing thirties" out of the way and the market behind the business recovery.

Bargain hunting undoubtedly had an effect, as did the release of cash from last week's tax adjustment selling. There was reported to be some short selling at times.

Gainers in stocks included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, du Pont, Union Carbide, Anaconda, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania Railroad, Great Northern, Texas Corp and American Hawaiian.

Sears Roebuck and American Telephone touched new 1939-40 highs. Western Union responded only apathetically to the recommendation of the Federal Communications Commission that the company be merged with Postal Telegraph & Cable Corp.

New Jersey Zinc moved ahead in the curb after the announcement a leading seller of the metal had brought its price into line with the 53¼ cents a pound figure set by another a few days ago, a drop of ¼ cent. Others up were Fruehauf Trailer and Sherwin Williams.

Bonds Advance

Low and medium priced rail loans blazed the way for an advancing bond market today.

Gains ranged to more than a point—some much more—near the start of the final hour as prices extended the advances chalked up in the first session of the new year.

The market seemed to draw strength largely from a cessation of the recent year-end liquidation plus re-investment demand and the ceaseless accumulation of unemployed funds in hands of institutions and individuals.

Some Scandinavian issues expanded their previous rally. Norway 4s rose a point. U. S. Treasury loans mostly pointed a little higher in keeping with the main trend.

Conspicuous gainers in the corporate list included Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Boston & Maine 5s, General Steel Casting 5½s and International Railways of Central America 5s.

Chile Expects Rise In Sales of Nitrate During Current Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Confirmation that extra sales of nitrate are being booked as a result of the European war is seen in the admission of the Chilean Sales Corporation that, "in spite of the serious difficulties arising from the conflict, the directorate expects that sales during the present nitrate year—July, 1939, to June, 1940—will reach higher levels than during past years." The only qualification is that maritime transport must not get too scarce and expensive.

At the annual meeting, held in Valparaiso with Finance Minister Roberto Wachholtz presiding, profits were reported for last year to amount to £2,726,636, worked out at an exchange of $4.68 and 117 pesos. This was an improvement of £461,000 on the 1937-38 year profits.

By the terms of the law which nationalized the industry and created the Sales Corporation, 25 per cent of the profits go to the State and the remainder to the producers, chief among whom are the Lautaro, Anglo-Chilean, and Tarapaca companies, of preponderant American and British capital, with deductions for debt services. The State, by law, automatically allocates its portion to the foreign debt service.

Production during the year under review was 1,427,472 and sales 1,557,028 tons. Of special significance was the report that the prodigious stocks built up by June 30, 1933, financing of which led to a collapse of the industry, would be finally disposed of during the present period. It is considered essential to build up a new stock to facilitate world distribution and owing to improved prospects.

Although the annual report made no mention of market ranking, the United States is the largest purchaser of Chilean nitrate.

Angus McDonald Says Rail Service Best in History

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Angus McDonald, president of the Southern Pacific Company, said "railroad enterprise and ingenuity produced for the American public in 1939 the best rail service in history at the lowest rates anywhere, except in Japan, where costs are not comparable."

Reviewing the year, Mr. McDonald noted railroad employees' wages reached new peaks, and taxes took a higher proportion of revenues than ever before.

"But the railroads," he added, "failed to achieve hardly more for themselves than just keep their heads above water."

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	3	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	+ ⅜
36½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Dec29
11⅜	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	3	9	9	9	+ ¼
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	2	22	21¾	22	Dec29
27½	15⅞	Addessog (1.40)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	10	58⅛	57¼	57⅜	+ ⅜
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅞	¾	¾	Dec30
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	8	6⅞	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
2	⅜	Alleghany Corp	4	1	1	1	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	1	12	12	12	+ ¾
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	8	14⅜	14	14¼	+ ½
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	11	11	11	Dec30
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	3	16¼	15½	16¼	+1⅛
28¼	14	Alleg-L Sti(1½g)	6	22½	21½	22½	+1⅛
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	6	179	177	178½	+2
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	5	12⅛	12	12	Dec27
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	7	14¼	14	14¼	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	2	9⅜	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68¾	68¾	68¾	Dec28
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	20	41¾	41	41¾	+ ⅝
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	− ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	13	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	Dec30
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	9	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ½
47	16¾	Am Airlines	28	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	−1
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	11	11⅜	10¾	11⅜	+ ⅝
8	3½	Am Bosch	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	3	45¾	44¾	45¾	+1¼
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	8	114⅛	113¾	114⅛	+ ⅛
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176¼	176¼	176¼	Dec28
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	2	32½	31⅞	32¼	+ ¾
64	30¼	Am Car pf	3	51¾	51	51¾	+1¾
25½	13½	Am Cn & C (1g)	9	23½	23	23½	+ ⅝
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec24
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	4	134½	134	134½	+3½
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	7	7	7	+ ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	7	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	Jan 2
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	12½	12½	12½	
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	1	5	5	5	Dec30
3⅜	1⅞	Am & For Pow	5	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	2	22⅛	21	21⅞	+1¼
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	4	26¾	26	26⅜	+1⅜
9¾	4	Am & F P 2 pf	5	7	6¾	7	+ ⅜
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	19	33	29⅜	31⅞	+2⅞
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
43½	25⅝	Am H & L pf (3)	3	37	36	37	Jan 2
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	6	60	60	60	
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	12	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
25	14½	Am Ice pf	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	Dec30
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	3	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	6	22¾	21½	22¾	+1
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	2	59½	58¾	59½	+2½
15⅜	11	Am M & F (.80)	4	14⅞	14½	14¾	+ ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
40⅛	22⅜	Am Metal (¾g)	5	24¾	24¼	24¼	
124½	112	Am Met 6%pt(6)	1	119⅞	119⅞	119⅞	Dec27
7	3⅜	Am Power & Lt	12	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
58⅞	32	APL $6 pf (11⅝k)	15	59¾	58½	59½	+1½
49	28	APL 5pf (.933⅓k)	17	49¾	48½	49¾	+1½
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	53	10⅜	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	25	17½	17	17⅜	+ ⅜
80¼	50	Am R M pf (4k)	2	69	69	69	+1
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅝
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	4	10¾	10½	10½	+ ¼
63	35½	Am Sm&R (2a)	16	52½	51½	52½	+1
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	144	144	144	+3
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	Dec30
42	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	15	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	+ ½
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
16¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	5	16⅜	16	16⅜	Jan 2
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	6	20	19¾	20	+ ½
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	5	84¾	84	84¾	+2¼
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	2	15¼	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	46	172½	171½	172½	+1¼
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	5	86¾	86	86½	+ ¾
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	20	88¼	87½	88⅛	+ ⅞
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	1	149	149	149	Jan 2
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	6	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
14⅜	8¼	Am Water Wks	49	12¾	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	97	97	97	+2¼
15¼	5⅝	Am Woolen	4	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	5	47¼	46½	47	+1
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	2	39	39	39	Jan 2
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	48	31⅛	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
54⅜	35	Anacon W & C	3	38½	38	38	
27⅜	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+ ¾
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
4	1½	A P W Paper	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ¼
37	21	Arc-D-M (1.10g)	1	32	31¾	31¾	Jan 2
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	108	108	108	
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	90	6	5¾	6	+ ⅜
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	5	49½	47½	49½	+2
65	50	Amour Ill pf	1	55	55	55	Dec30
38	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	6	39½	38¾	39½	+1
13	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
10⅝	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ¼
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜	Dec22
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	78¾	78¾	78¾	+1¾
38	30	Associates I (2a)	2	36½	36½	36½	Dec29
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	45	25¼	24⅝	25	+ ¾
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	4	52½	52	52⅛	+ ⅛
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	12	23½	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	5	18	16	18	+2
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	2	18¼	17½	18¼	+1¼
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	23	21¾	21⅛	21¾	+ ⅞
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109	109	109	Dec26
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ½
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	2	64	63	63	Dec29
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec29
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	8	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	4	2	2	2	Dec 9
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	45	7⅜	7¼	7¼	
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	48	18	17⅜	17⅞	+ ⅜
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	15	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+ ⅜
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	10	8	7⅞	8	+ ½
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	6	14⅛	13½	14⅛	+ ¾
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	7	15¼	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	2	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	Dec30
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	15	13¼	13	13	+ ¼
26⅜	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	12	27¼	26⅞	27¼	+ ½
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	6	27⅜	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107¼	107	107	Dec
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	126	126	126	Jan 2
9⅝	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jan 2
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	32	32⅜	31¾	31¾	− ¼
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	15	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Jan 2
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	39	39	39	+ ¼
100	50¼	Beth Sti (1½g)	58	83¼	82	82	+ ¾
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	5	18	18	18	Jan 2
120⅜	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	115½	115¼	115½	+ ¼
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	6	31¾	31	31¾	+ ¾
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	12	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ¼
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½a)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	31	23	22½	23	+ ¼
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	3	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	3	23½	23½	23½	Dec30
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	18	21¾	21½	21¾	+ ¼
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	13	25⅞	25	25⅞	+ ½
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	4	2½	2⅜	2½	Dec30
34¾	19½	Bower R B (¾e)	6	35¼	33⅝	35	+1¾
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	6	6¼	6	6⅛	+ ¼
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	8	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1¼g)	36	22¾	22¼	22½	+ ½
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	1	38	38	38	Dec30
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	52	52	52	Jan 2
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Dec29
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	2	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
13⅜	11	Bkly & Q T pf et	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	Dec30
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	17	14¾	14⅛	14⅝	+ ⅜
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	49¾	49	49¾	+ ½
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	49½	49¼	49½	+ ½
30⅛	13⅝	Bkly Un G (½g)	26	25	24¼	25	+ ¾
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	35¾	35¾	35¾	Dec29
10⅞	5¾	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	13	23¼	22½	23¼	+ ⅞
13⅜	7	Bucyr Erie (½g)	3	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	7	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
6¼	3	Budd Wheel	12	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	4	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¾
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	31	20⅛	19⅝	20	+ ½
18⅜	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	19	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	2	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ¼
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	7	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅜
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	9	13¾	12⅞	13¾	+1⅜
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	1	15	14¾	14¾	Dec30
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	25	26½	25	26⅜	+1½
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½g)	1	51	51	51	Jan 2
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1½	1½	1½	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	7	7⅞	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	7	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ⅝
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	43	18⅜	17¾	18¼	+ ¾
6¼	3⅛	Canad Pacific	10	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼g))	4	40½	40	40½	+ ¾
8	4½	Capital Ad A	4	5½	5½	5½	Dec30
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Dec28
4	2⅜	Car&Gen (.025e)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	73	72½	73	Dec30
64½	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	3	56	54⅞	56	+1¼
30½	13⅜	Celanese (⅓g)	9	30⅜	29¾	30¼	+ ⅞
19¼	7⅞	Celotex Corp	5	11⅛	10⅜	11	+ ¼
30½	18¼	Cent Aguir (1½)	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	4	3⅜	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Dec27
14¾	3½	Cent Viol S(¾g)	1	9	9	9	Jan 2
68⅜	3½	Century R M	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jan 2
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	4	40	39½	39⅞	+ ⅞
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	9	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅛
22½	18	ChainBelt(1.10g)	6	20	20	20	Dec20
30	17	Cham P&F(.10g)	1	26¾	26¼	26⅝	+1⅜
21½	6⅝	Checker Cab	6	16½	16	16½	Dec29
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	15	42	41½	41¾	+ ½
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	2	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	Dec27

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
29½	3⅜	Ches Corp	32	4¾	4½	4½	
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	14	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
3⅝	⅜	Chi & N West pf	1	1	1	1	
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 2
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	3	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	3	⅜	¼	¼	Dec30
1⅝	½	Chi M S P&P pf	12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	6	14½	14¼	14½	+ ⅜
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	48½	48½	48½	Dec29
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	6	¼	¼	¼	Dec30
1⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jan 2
9⅜	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Dec26
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	6	12⅛	12	12	+ ½
13⅛	4⅜	Childs Co	8	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	66	91⅜	90¼	91⅛	+1
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	12	13¼	13	13¼	+ ½
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	− ¼
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	6	32⅜	32	32	+ ¾
39	20⅛	Clev Gr B (2½g)	10	38	36¾	38	+2
60⅛	34⅜	Climax M (1.20a)	12	39¾	39¼	39½	+ ¼
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	29	38⅛	37¼	37¼	− ½
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	1	120	120	120	+2
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	62½	62½	62½	Dec29
18	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	39	18½	18	18¼	− ⅛
107	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jan 2
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	6	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	+ ⅛
24⅞	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	+1¾
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½g)	4	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¾
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½g)	5	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	161	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+ ½
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	6	90	89¾	90	
15⅜	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	6	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ½
30½	15½	Col P pf (2.41d)	7	20¾	19¾	20⅜	+1⅛
96	73	Col Carb (4½g)	1	92½	92½	92½	Dec30
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	48	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅜
109⅜	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	107½	107½	107½	Dec1a
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	11	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	+ ⅞
110½	103¾	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	108	108	108	Dec13
16	8⅝	Coml Solvents	53	14⅞	14½	14⅞	+ ⅜
21⅜	11⅛	Com'th & South	131	13⅞	13¼	13⅜	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	72½	71½	72	+ ¾
32½	25⅝	Con Ed (1.80)	106	32⅜	32½	32⅝	+ ⅛
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	3	24	23¾	24	+ ½
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	6	9½	9	9½	Dec29
32¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	9	29¾	29½	29½	
9⅜	5⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	10	8½	7⅞	8⅜	+ ¾
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	30	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	119	32	31⅜	32	+ ⅛
108½	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	107¾	107¾	107¾	
2⅛	¾	Con Flim Ind	1	1	1	1	Dec30
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	2	9½	9⅜	9½	+ ½
7⅞	3¾	Cons Laundries	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jan 2
9⅞	6½	Consol Oil (.80)	36	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅜
5⅜	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	12	4¼	4	4¼	Jan 2
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Dec28
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	Dec28
17¼	9⅛	Contain Cp(1¼g)	25	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ½
22⅜	11½	Cont Bak A	8	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
2	1	Cont Bak B	18	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	2	93	92¾	92¾	Dec29
51¼	32½	Cont Can (2g)	12	43½	42⅞	43⅜	+ ⅝
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	2	113¼	113	113	Dec30
10⅜	⅝	Cont Diam Fib	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Dec30
40⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	+ ⅛
5½	1⅝	Cont Motors	165	4⅛	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	25	24¾	24	24¾	+ ¾
32⅜	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	4	29½	29	29½	+1⅛
67½	54⅞	Corn Prods (3)	10	65	64½	64⅝	+ ⅛
177	150	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	172¾	172¾	172¾	Dec27
5	3	Coty Inc (½g)	164	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ½
5⅛	5⅛	Coty Int (.20g)	20	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
38	16

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cotton Cloth Trade Quiet; Prices Steady

Weekly Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A year-end buying flurry in carded broadcloths was the outstanding feature of primary cotton gray goods markets of the past week.

Other sections of the market were featureless and rather dull, with trading confined to small quantities, and prices holding virtually unchanged throughout the list.

The trading in broadcloths was the culmination of attempts in several quarters to secure yardage at prices fractionally under what the mills were quoting. Tenative bidding, both for print cloths and for standard carded broadcloths, had been reported for several days at an eighth below mill prices. Second hands were unable to supply enough goods at these levels, and mills refused to shade their prices.

Week-End Buying

Finally, at the very close of the week, certain buyers came in to cover their requirements for carded broadcloths, and when they could not find any bargain lot offerings, they met the mill prices squarely, engaging more than 1,000,000 yards in all for deliveries during the next two months. The 36½-inch 80x60s sold for 5¾cents, but not in very large quantities. Most of the buying concerned itself with 37-inch 4.10-yard 100x60s which brought 7¼ cents for goods deliverable before the middle of February.

Shirting converters and manufacturers were large buyers of this type of goods and they also were in the market for carded fancies and novelties, including stripes and dobby figures, some of which involved the use of colored yarn.

Buying of fancies and specialties and the round-lot trading in broadcloths overshadowed the generally prominent lines of standard print cloths and sheeting. The latter were slow and inactive and sheeting prices, though nominal chiefly, were unchanged from previous levels.

On standard print cloths there was scattered dealing in second hands at prices fractionally under the mill quotations, but first hands refused to entertain such bids and the general level of prices remained unchanged at the close despite the small resale transactions.

Some business was put through on three and four leaf twills, and more could have been done if mills had been willing to meet the slightly lower bids from quantity buyers.

Drills Less Active

Drills were less active during the past week, but there was continued inquiry for duck in large quantities, and substantial sales were made in some quarters. Foreign demand for material of this kind is said to be far in excess of the ability of the duck mills to supply, but prices have not yet advanced to a point which makes it attractive for more mills to change over their equipment to make duck.

Additional demand for osnaburgs was reported, especially from the bag makers. Buying did not run into heavy quantities, but more is in prospect. Some interest is also reported in certain of the heavier sheeting such as might be suitable for sugar bags. Prices without exception continued unchanged.

In the fine goods section of the market sales activity continued only in very limited quantities.

Combed broadcloths were engaged in moderate quantities on a basis of 10¼ to 10½ cents for 128x68s or for 136x60s, either construction being available at the same price.

Sales of the standard plain constructions at no time ran into large volume, but there was a fairly active inquiry reported for fancies and specialties in the combed yarn group. Substantial business was said to have been put through, including some involving the use of rayon.

Boston Stocks

Div. In $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
.55a	Bird&Son Inc	11	11	11	11½
8.75	Bos&Albany	79¾	78¾	79	78
8.00	BosEdison†	149	146	149	146
5.00	Bos Elevated	45	45	45	45
1.60b	BosHer-Trav	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
..	Bos&M pr pf	10¾	9¾	10¾	96
..	Bos&Me st B pf	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
..	Bos&Me st D pf	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
..	Copper Range	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
..	East Gas&Fuel	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	2⅞
..	East G&F pf	21½	21	21	18⅜
4.50c	Eas Gas&Fprpf	46½	46½	46½	43⅜
..	East M St Ry	1	1	1	1
..	Eastern SS	4	4	4	2½
1.00b	Employ Group	24	24	24	23¾
2.50	First Nat St	45⅜	45¼	45¼	45¼
..	Isle Royale	2	2	2	1⅞
..	Maine Cent	7½	7	7½	6¼
..	Mergenthaler	15⅜	15¼	13¼	15¼
1.15	Narr Rac A	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
4.50a	NE T&T	125½	124¼	125½	124¾
..	North Butte	62c	62c	62c	62c
..	Old Col ctf dep	11c	11c	11c	10c
.40	Shawm Assoc	11	11	11	10⅞
..	Sulliv Mach	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	10
1.25	Torrington	30½	30½	30½	30¼
2.50	Unit Shoe M	83¾	82¾	83	83
..	Utah M&T	50c	50c	50c	50c

†Ex-dividend. ††Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1939. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1939 on account of accumulations.

Safeway Stores Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Safeway Stores, Inc., reported sales in four weeks ended Dec. 23, totaled $31,456,074 compared with $30,128,345 in the comparable 1938 period, an increase of 4.4 per cent. Sales in 52 weeks ended Dec. 23, totaled $385,428,139 compared with $368,007,824 for the 1938 period, an increase of 4.7 per cent. The company operates more than 3,000 grocery stores and a number of canneries, storehouses, etc., chiefly in California, Idaho, Arizona, Oklahoma, Nevada, Texas, and Canada.

Expect Electrical Sales Rise

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of electrical manufacturers this year are expected to gain about 15 per cent over 1939, according to the year-end report of W. J. Donald, managing director, National Electrical Manufacturers Association, based upon an expected rise in the general level of business of from 5 to 10 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 3¼s '45-43	110	109.29	110
2 3¼s '46-44	110.14	110.14	110.14
1 4s '54-44	114.29	114.29	14.29
2 3¾s '47-45	09.9	109.9	109.9
1 2¾s '47-45 reg	109.6	109.6	109.6
2 3s '48-46	110.23	110.23	110.23
8 2s '50-48	103.6	103.4	103.4
5 3⅛s '52-49	111.30	111.30	111.30
20 2½s '53-49	105.21	105.19	105.21
1 2¾s '54-51	107.13	107.13	107.13
5 2½s '53-51	103.5	103.5	103.5
32 2½s '60-55	108.1	107.30	108.1
1 2½s '60-55 reg	107.30	107.30	107.30
5 2½s '65-60	106.20	106.18	106.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	108.9	108.9	108.9

Home Owners Loan

3 3s '52-44	107.30	107.30	107.30

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
10 Ala Gt Sou 4s'43	107¼	107¼	107¼
6 Alleghany 5s'50 st	43	43	43
2 Allegh Val 4s'42	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Allied Strs 4½s'51	96½	96	96½
10 Allis Chalm cv 4s'52	110½	110½	110½
73 Am & For P 5s 2030	63¾	63½	63¾
4 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103	103	103
5 Am T&T 3½s'43			
109	108 27-32	108 27-32	
6 Am T&T 3¼s'66	108½	108⅜	108½
11 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108¼	108⅛	108⅜
8 Anaconda Cp 4½s'50	107	107	107
3 Ang C Nitra deb '67	37½	37½	37½
7 Arm Del 4s '57	100¼	99⅞	100¼
19 Arm Del 4s '55	100½	100¼	100½
8 AT&SF 4s '95	106¼	105⅝	106¼
1 AT&SF 4½s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
14 A C Line 1st4s'52	76	76	76
7 A C Line cll 4s '52	65	64¼	65
15 A C Line 4½s'64	62	61½	61¾
2 A C Line 5s '45	75	74⅜	75
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	40	40	40
6 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	33	33	33
1 Atl Gu & Wi 5s '59	71	71	71
4 Atl Refin 3s '53	106	106	106
6 B&O rfg 6s '95 ct	30¼	30⅛	30⅛
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	70	70	70
6 B&O 1st 5s '48 ct	70	70	70
16 B&O rfg 5s '95	29¼	29	29¼
6 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	28¾	28¾	28¾
3 B&O 5s '95 D	29	29	29
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	29¼	29	29¼
6 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	29¼	29⅛	29⅛
81 B&O cv 4½s '60	18⅜	17¼	18⅜
21 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	17¾	17½	17¾
9 B&O 1st 4s '48	70¼	70	70
37 B&OE&WV 4s '41ct	59	58⅞	59
5 B&O S W 5s '50	45¾	45¼	45¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	133	133	133
15 Beth-Stl 4½s'60	108¼	107⅞	108¼
8 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	104¾	104⅝	104⅞
43 Beth Stl 3½s'52	107½	107½	107½
30 Beth Stl 3¼s'65	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
26 Boston&Me 5s '67	45¾	45¾	45¾
13 Bost&Me 4¾s'41	45¾	45	45¾
18 Boston&Me 5s '55	46½	45⅞	46½
1 Bkly City RR 5s '51 ct	62	62	62
9 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '56	85¾	85⅛	85½
64 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	84½	84¼	84½
3 Bkly Qn C&SB cn 5s '41	38	38	38
3 Bkly UnEllst 5s '50	90	90	90
3 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	95	95	95
4 Bkly U Gas 5s '57	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Buf Gen El 4½s 81	112¼	112¼	112¼
11 Buf R&P 4½s 57 ct	40	39¼	40
2 Bush Term 5s 55	42	42	42
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70	107	107	107
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106¼	105⅝	106¼
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	107¼	107¼	107⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	103	103	103
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 Can Nor 6½s 46	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
5 Can Pac 5s 44	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
9 Can Pac 5s 54	80	79½	79½
1 Can Pac 4½s 48	80¼	80¼	80¼
4 Can Pac 4½s 60	70¾	70	70¾
2 Can Pac 4s perp	61¼	61¼	61¼
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	88¾	88¾	88¾
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	3¼	3¼	3¼
1 Cen New Eng 4s 61	46½	46½	46½
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	53	52½	53
6 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	82½	82½	82½
18 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	20	19½	20
13 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	18¾	17¾	18¾
4 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	17½	17	17
10 Certain-td-51½s 48	75½	75	75½
15 C&O 3½s 96 D	99⅝	99½	99⅝
22 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	99½	99	99
24 C&O rfg 3½s 63P	107½	107	107¼
16 Chi Alton 3s 49	16¼	16	16
12 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	86	85	86
6 CB&Q gen 4s 58	89¾	89¾	89¾
4 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	96	96	96
6 Chi & E Ill 5s 51	19	18½	19
8 Chic Gt West 4s 59	24¼	24	24
83 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	7¾	7¼	7¼
22 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2⅛	2¼
10 SMSP&P 4½s 89C	25½	25½	25½
14 CM&SP gen 4s 89	26⅜	25½	26
1 Chi&NW 6½s 36	17¼	17¼	17¼
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	9¼	9¼	9¼
1 Chi&NW gn 5s 87	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 Chi & NW 4½s 87	15	15	15
88 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	4	3¾	4
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	9¼	9¼	9
8 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	9¾	9¼	9½
1 Chi & NW 4s 87	14½	14½	14½
10 Chi & NW 3½s 87	13⅜	13½	13½
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6 C R I & P 4s 88	14½	14¼	14½
1 C R I & P rfg 4s 34	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 CRI & P rfg 4s 34ct	5½	5½	5½
6 Ch Un Sta 4s 63D	107	107	107
2 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	108	107¾	107¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 51	105½	105¼	105½
2 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	92	92	92
1 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	92	92	92
4 Childs Co 5s 43	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞
2 Cin Un Term 2¾s 71	108½	108½	108½
1 Cin Sb Line 4½s 61	82½	82½	82½
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s 72	89¼	89¼	89¼
1 Clev Un Term 4½s77C	81⅞	81⅝	81⅞
1 Col & So 4½s 80	34	34	34
1 Colmbia G 5s 52 An	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Colmbia G 5s 52 Mtg	104¼	104¼	104¼
26 Colmbia G 5s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
158 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s 58	130	129¾	129¾
4 Con Edis 3½s 48	107	106⅞	107
1 Con Edis 3½s 56	108½	108	108½
2 Con Edis 3½s 58	107	107	107
6 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¼	105⅛	105¼
7 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'70	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
5 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	106½	106½	106½
10 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	109	109	109
5 Crown Cork 4½s'56	102¼	102¼	102¼
20 Dayton P & L 3½s'60	107½	107½	107½
41 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	63	61⅞	63
2 D & R G 4s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
11 D & R G West 5s '78	6½	6¼	6¼
1 Det Ed 3½s'66	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	109	108⅞	109
1 E Ten V & G cn 5s '56	91½	91½	91½
6 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 El Paso & S W 5s '65	59	59	59
1 Erie rfg 5s '67	18	17¾	18
45 Erie rfg 5s '75	18	17¾	17¾
21 Erie 1st 4s '96	57	56½	57
59 Erie gen lien 4s '96	25¾	25½	25¾
22 Erie cv 4s '53 A	24½	24½	24½
5 Erie cv 4s '53 B	24	24	24
1 Erie cv 5½s '53 D	21	21	21
2 Erie & Jer 6s '55	54	54	54
3 Fed Lt & T 6s '54 B	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Firestn T & R 3½s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
31 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	8½	8½
4 Gen Cable 5½s '47	101½	101¼	101¼
5 Gen Motors Acc 3¾s'51	106½	106½	106½
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	70	69¾	69¾
3 Goodrich 4¼s'56	105⅝	105½	105½
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	99¾	99¾	99¾
12 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	83	82½	83
9 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82¾	82¼	82¾
25 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	105½	105½	105½
15 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104	103⅝	103¾
17 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	91	91	91
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	74	74	74
1 G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8¼	8½
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	83½	83⅜	83½
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	80	79½	80
1 Housatonic 5s 37	46	46	46
15 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	34¾	34	34¾
14 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	46½	46	46½
1 Hud&Man inc 5a 57	13½	13½	13½
3 Ill Cent 4s 52	47	47	47
4 Ill Cen 4s 53	46¾	46½	46¾
25 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46	45½	46
9 Ill Cen 5s 55	54⅞	54	54⅞
3 IC&CLS&NO 5s 63A	50¼	50	50¼
15 IC&CLS&NO 4½s 63	45¾	45	45¾
2 Inland Stl 3¾s 61	109¼	109	109½
18 Interb R Tr 7s 32 ct	73½	73¼	73½
1 Interb R Tr 6s 32	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜
25 Interb RTr rfg 5s66ct	75	74½	74¾
69 Interb R Tr rfg 5s 66	75	74¾	75
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	90	90	90
27 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¾	1Z	1¾
2 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
4 Int Hydro El-cv-6s44	74	73½	73¾
5 Int Paper 5s 55	103½	103	103½
2 Int Rys C A 6½s 47	97	97	97
17 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	87	84	87
32 Int T&T 4½s 52	43	42¼	43
60 Int T&T 5s 55	45⅞	45¼	45⅞
1 KCFS¼ Mem 4s 36	31	31	31
2 KCFS& Mem 4s 36 ct	29	29	29
13 K C South 5s 50	66⅞	65½	66⅞
9 K C South 3s 50	68½	68½	68
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49 ct	88	88	88
3 Kresge Found 3½s 47	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Lac Gas 5½s 53	45¼	44½	45
2 Lac Gas 5s 42	82½	82	82
9 L S & M S 3½s 97	82¾	82¾	82¾
34 Lautoro Nit inc 7s	37½	36½	37½
3 Leh Val Coal 5s 64st	27	27	27
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 74st	26½	26½	26½
10 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	17	16¾	16¾
5 Leh Val 4s 2003	15½	15½	15½
7 Leh Val 4s 2003 reg	12¼	12	12¼
4 Liggett & M 7s 44	127¾	127	127¾
5 Lorws 3½s 46	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Lone Star Gas 3½s 53	108	108	108
18 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
11 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	83¾	83½	83¾
1 Lou G & E 4½s 2002	93½	93½	93½
15 Louis & N un 4s 40	101	101¾	101¾
4 Manati Sug 4s '57	40	40	40
2 Monhat Ry 4s '99	79	79	79
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	105	105	105
8 Mich Cen 3½s'52	92	92	92
12 Mich Con Gas 4s'63	101½	101½	101½
4 MillSpart&NW 4s'47	15¾	15¼	15¾
24 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	19	19	19
8 M-K-Tex aj 5s67	8	8	8
17 M-K-Tex 1st 4s90	31	30	31
18 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	15½	15	15½
2 Mo Pac cv 5½s49	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 Mo Pac 5s 65	15	14⅞	14⅞
2 Mo Pac 5s77 F	15	15	15
5 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
8 Mo Pac 5s '78	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞
11 Mo Pac 5s 78 G ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	15	15	15
7 Mo Pac 5s 7i T I ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
56 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	4	3¾	3¾
1 Mob&O Montg 5s'47	23	23	23
1 Mob&Oh 5s'38	33½	33½	33½
2 Mob&O 4½s '77	29	29	29
2 Mon WPaPbSv4½s'60	109½	109½	109½
2 MonWPaPub Sv6s'65	111¾	111¾	111¾
16 Mont Pod 3¾s'66	100	100	100
9 Mor & Essex 5s'55	42½	41½	42½
10 Mor&Essex 4½s'55	37⅝	37¼	37⅝
2 Mor&Essex 3½s2000	42¾	42¾	42¾
1 Mtual UnTel 5s'41	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Nassau El 5s '51	44¼	43¾	44¼
1 NatDistill 3½s'49	104¼	104¼	104¼
32 Nt Ry Mex4½s57asd	¼	¼	¼
5 Natl Steel 3s '65	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 NEngT&T4½s '61B	126¼	126¼	126¼
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
10 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	39½	39½	39½
8 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	37½	37	37½
4 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	37½	37½	37½
2 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
2 NY &2Putnam 4s 93	51	51	51
36 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62	61¾	62
65 NYC 4½s 2013 A	56	55¾	56
16 NYC cn 4s '98	62	62	62
6 NYC 3¾s '46	75	75	75
9 NYC cv 3¼s '52	63⅜	63	63
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
1 NYC Ls 5h 3½s'98	58½	58½	58½
4 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	66	65½	66
28 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	59	58½	59
4 NY Dock Co 4s '51	52	51¾	51¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s '65	108¾	108¾	108¾
28 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	19¼	19¼
3 NYNH&H cll 6s '40	33	33	33
1 NYNH&H 4s '56	14¾	14¼	14¾
2 NYNH&H 4s '57	6	6	6
5 NY O & W rfg 4s'92	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 NY Steam 3½s'63	105	105	105
8 NY Tel 3¼s '67	110	110	110
3 Norf Sou os '61 ct	12	12	12
10 Norf Sou 5s '61A	12½	12½	12½
27 Norf & W 4s '96	123½	122¾	123¼
3 Nor Am Co 4s '59	107¾	107¾	107¾
9 Nor Am Co 3¼s'54	106	105¾	106
3 Nor Am Co 3½s'49	106	106	106
38 Nor Pac 6s 2047	99¼	98	99
9 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	51	50¾	51
7 Nor Pac 4s 2047D	50⅝	50¼	50⅞
7 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	47	46⅝	47
27 Nor Pac 6s '48	68¾	68	68¾
12 Nor Pac 3s 2047	42¾	42	42¼
1 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	110	110	110
2 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	105½	105½	105½
3 Ore-Wash Lin gtd 4s46	118¼	118¼	118¼
2 Otis Steel 4½s '52A	76¼	76¼	76¼
7 Pac G&E 3¾s'61	112¾	112¼	112⅝
8 Pac T&T 3¼s'66C	110⅝	110¼	110¼
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	84½	84½	84½
4 Pen Co 4½s'70	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Pen Oh&Det 4½s77	96¾	96¾	96¾
2 Pen P&L24½s '74	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Pen P&L 3½s '69	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
5 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108¼	108	108¼
24 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
13 Pen RR 4½sdeb70	87⅞	87¾	87⅞
15 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	96⅝	96⅜	96⅝
55 Pen RR 4½s '84E	96⅝	96	96
9 Pen RR 4½s 43	109	108	109
2 Pen RR 3¾s '70	88¾	88½	88½
8 Pen RR 3½s '52	86⅛	85¾	86⅛
13 Peoria&E 1st 4s '40	69½	69	69½
6 Pere Marq 5s 56	66	66	66
2 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110½	110½	110½
5 Phil Balt&Wash 5s'74	115	115	115
7 Phila Co 5s '67	106	105¾	106¾
9 Phillips Pet 3s '48	111	111	111
3 PCC&StL 4½s'77	99	99	99
3 PCC&StL 4½s'40A	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s'52	98	98	98
3 Pitts&W Va 4½s'58A	45¾	45	45¾
12 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	45¼	44½	45¼
71 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	81¾	80⅝	81¾
8 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	63	62	63
105 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	18¾	18¼	18¾
1 Pub SvcNo III 3½s 68	109	109	109
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	104	104	104
2 Radio Keith 6s '41	55	55	55
3 Readg 4½s 97A	74¾	74	74¾
1 Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	99	99	99
4 Repub Steel 4¼s '61	94¾	95⅝	94¾
4 Repub Stl 4½s'56	95½	95½	95½
1 Revere Cop&B4¼s'56	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	97½	97½	97½
3 StLIM&SMc 4s63 ctf	71	70½	71
4 StLIM&S 4sR&G '33 ct	62	61¾	61¾
15 St L S F 4½s 78	111¾	111¼	111¾
5 StLSF4½s78ct at	111¾	111¼	111¾
15 St L S F 4s 50 A	113¾	113¾	113¾
6 St L S F 4s 50a ct	111¾	111¼	111¾
8 St L SW rfg 5s 90	109¼	109¼	109¼
22 SA&A Pass 4s 43	55	54½	55
5 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	18¾	18¼	18¾
30 Seab A L cn 6s 45	8½	8¾	8¾
5 Sea A L 4s 50 st	15¾	15¾	15½
1 Sea-AllFla 6s35A ct	3¼	3¼	3¼
10 Shel Un 2½s 54	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 Silesian-Am 7s 41	29½	29½	29½
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	100	100	100
9 Socony-Vac 3s64	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 So Bell Tel 3s 79	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 So Cal Gas 4s 65	108¾	109¾	109¾
31 Sou Pac 4½s 68	50¼	49⅝	50
40 Sou Pac 4½s 81	50	49¼	50
59 So Pac 4½s 69	50	49¼	50
27 So Pac rfg 4s 55	64⅜	63⅞	64⅜
19 So Pac ctf 4s 49	48½	47½	48½
2 So Pac 3½s 46	57¼	57¼	57¼
8 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	52	51¼	52
2 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	79¾	79¾	79¾
11 South Ry 6½s 56	83¾	83	83¾
4 South Ry gen 6s 56	79	79	79
25 South Ry cn 5s 94	88½	88	88½
22 South Ry gen 4s 56	61½	61½	61½
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s 64	111¼	111¼	111¼
6 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	105	104¾	105
2 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	105¼	105¼

Dies Report Says Reds on Run But That Probe Should Go On

(Continued from Page 1)

darkest days they have seen yet," concluded the committee. "They are losing both membership and prestige and the time may speedily come when they will cease to be seriously regarded by anyone in the United States."

The committee estimated that, with all the publicity given Communist and Fascist borings from within in recent months, not over 1,000,000 people in the United States can be said "to have been seriously affected by these essentially foreign or un-American activities.

"That leaves about 131,000,000 Americans who in spite of the efforts of Nazis, Fascists, Communists, self-styled saviors of America and all the rest, and in spite of the suffering and distress of 10 years of unemployment and depression, are still sound and loyal to American institutions and the Democratic way of life as they ever were."

Against Vigilantes

While approving the investigation method of informing the American people of anti-American activities in their midst, the Committee condemned the vigilante or volunteer method of combatting them.

"The only proper and democratic method whereby un-American activities can be effectively combatted," it insisted, "is by the duly constituted law-enforcing bodies of America operating under our Constitution and with the support of an informed public opinion."

Since the signing of the Nazi-Soviet Pact, Communist tactics in the United States have changed from co-operation with liberal and progressive forces to outright revolutionary agitation, the Committee charged.

"Under these circumstances, and particularly in view of the recent Soviet attack on Finland, the arrest of certain outstanding Communist leaders in the United States for violations of federal law and a variety of other factors, it is reasonable to expect that there will take place a sharp reduction not only in the influence exerted by the Communist Party in the United States, but also in the number of people adhering to it," the Committee said.

Red Labor Leaders

Labor unions in which the Committee found Communist leadership "firmly entrenched," but little sympathy among the rank and file of members, were: National Maritime Union; United Cannery, Packing and Allied workers; Federation of Architects, Chemists and Technicians; Fur Workers International Union; International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union; Transport Workers Union; United Office and Professional Workers Union; American Communications Association; United Electrical Radio and Mechanical Workers of America; and the United Furniture Workers of America.

"There is encouraging evidence of an attempt on the part of the C. I. O. leadership to remove this Communist influence and it is a matter of record that most of its largest organizations are free from any Communist control, domination or even serious influence," said the Committee.

Dwelling at length on the activities of Fritz Kuhn and the German-American Bund, in co-operation with other Fascist groups, the Committee said that jealousy as to who should be the "Führer," had apparently forestalled any consolidation of such forces thus far.

Fascist Movement

The following organizations were listed as having "taken part in one way or another in an attempt to create a United Fascist movement": Knights of the White Camellia (George Deatherage); Militant Christian Patriots (Mrs. Leslie Fry); William Dudley Pelley; Gerald B. Winrod; Charles B. Hudson; James True; National Liberty Party (Frank W. Clark); E. N. Sanctuary; Robert E. Edmondson; the American Rangers (J. H. Peyton); the American White Guard (Henry D. Allen); the Constitutional Crusaders of America.

The Committee, now nearing the end of its funds, is contemplating asking the House for an extension of power, though no sum of money nor length of time has yet been agreed upon.

Pleading its case in its report, the Committee told the House, "with these un-American groups—both on the right and on the left—in a state of confusion as a result of the disclosures by this Committee, the events abroad, and recent prosecutions by various governmental agencies, it becomes doubly important that such an inquiry be continued to make certain that the aforementioned confusion is turned into complete rout."

Ban on Dies Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Declaring that the Dies Committee must be dissolved "before it succeeds in dissolving the Bill of Rights," 98 clergymen and religious workers made public Jan. 3 a plea addressed to Representative William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House, that further appropriations be refused the Committee investigating un-American activities.

The plea, in the form of a letter, was released by the Rev. Alson J. Smith, religious director of the American League for Peace and Democracy, which has been subjected to attack by the Dies committee as being under the influence of Communists.

"We see in the activities of the Dies Committee a deadly parallel to the activity in Germany which finally resulted in the attempted subjection of the German church to Hitlerism," the letter reads. "If, under the cover of a growing war hysteria, a congressional committee can investigate the opinions of American citizens—if it can tell them what organizations they may or may not join—it may soon tell them what they may preach, what they may read, and what they may say.

"We believe that if the Dies Committee is permitted to proceed in this irresponsible manner, such protection as is afforded to minority opinion in the United States by the Bill of Rights will soon be gone and we shall be living under a dictatorship.

"If such a committee is needed in the United States, let it be a fact-finding committee of experts responsible to the Attorney-General and the Department of Justice."

The letter was signed, among others, by Dr. Sherwood Eddy, liberal author and lecturer; Dr. Arlo Ayres Brown, President of Drew University; Dr. Rufus M. Jones, of Harvard College; the Rev. Walter Russell Bowie, of Union Theological Seminary; Prof. Samuel L. Hamilton, of New York University, and Prof. S. Ralph Harlow of Smith College.

Community Chests Report '39 Best of Slump Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Reports from 286 cities indicate that Community Chest fund campaigns have been more successful this year than at any time since the depression, Community Chests and Councils, Inc., announced Dec. 30.

The $51,141,431 raised for 1940 in these cities is four per cent more than that raised in 1939. About 240 more chests have not yet reported.

Speeders Through Village Bid Fair to Get the Gong

MENDON, Mich., (AP)—Speeding motorists in this Southern Michigan village may well ask the traffic officer, "Where's the fire?".

The Council hired William Davis as traffic policeman. If he wished to chase any speeders, he was told, he could use an old fire truck that has been standing idle in the village fire station.

Quota for Philippines?

MANILA (AP)—Reports were current in legislative and administrative circles that the National Assembly this month would consider enactment of a new immigration quota law which would end unrestricted entrance of Japanese to the Philippines. Orientals now excluded, such as Indians, would be placed under a quota.

General Classified

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PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
Incomes and Investment Buys, Homes, all sizes, all prices. Rentals, Loans
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. Yo. 5151

SALESPEOPLE WANTED

MAN or woman, full or part time, to represent one of the finest hosiery lines in America. No investment or experience required. Commission. Permanent, with advancement. Write fully. Real Silk, Dept. A-415, Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Make good commissions, full or spare time, take orders Janalene "Dated" Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Children's Wear; chance to get own clothes without cost; no canvassing; experience unnecessary; outfit furnished. JANALENE, Dept. 825-A, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

APARTMENT-HOUSE MANAGER — Refined woman, trained, competent, to fill good position; no ties; can go anywhere. MISS S. JEAN BARTON, 1708 N. Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—FIVE rooms third floor, three rooms second floor; oil heat; private house. MONTROSS, 224 Bedford Road. Tel. Pleasantville 259.

CAMERA SUPPLIES

COLLEGE CAMERA SHOP
267 Huntington Avenue, Boston — Ken. 6113
Opposite Repertory Theatre Open 9 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE, Overlooking Hudson Palisades—Ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 260 North Broadway, Yonkers, Nepperhan 881.

DOGS FOR SALE

CHIHUAHUAS — PEDIGREED — PEASTER & GARRETT STOCK—Paper broken; ideal pet for apartment. SHAW, 163-14 Sanford Avenue, Flushing, N. Y.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL, RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
"The Mary Hampton Home" for girls needing special care and training, ages 5 to 18 years; loving, homelike atmosphere; lessons and activities in beautiful secluded garden; individual attention; permanent if desired, or by day, week or month.
Mrs. Mary Hampton, 1705 Jackson Street South

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

OFFICES TO LET

BOSTON—Practitioner's office for rent part time; centrally located. Box K-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE available mornings and evenings, complete, light, attractive. Write Box W-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

COUNTRY home on Long Island, private beach; transportation provided, all conveniences; $25 to $30. TWITCHELL, Setauket, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1504
535 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WANTED
A NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE to sell Financial Service, nationally advertised. Commission basis. Answer Air Mail L. B. WEST, Financial Publisher, 2833 South Main Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Desirable rooms, quiet rest and study; near church; $1 daily; special weekly rates. Hotel Troy, 1510 Pacific Avenue.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—Large, sunny room, street floor, water in closet; smaller room, 3d floor; permanent, transients. Com. 9323.

BOSTON, 405 Beacon St.—Clean, attractive, sunny, quiet rooms; private, semi-private baths; refined home; garage. Com. 9083.

BOSTON, 379 Marlboro St.—Warm, comfortably furnished rooms in quiet, well-kept house; near Mass. station and bus line.

HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

NEWTON HIGHLANDS, MASS.—Two connecting front rooms, together or separately; near transportation; warm and comfortable. Phone Cen. Newton 1352-M.

58TH ST., 127 WEST
KELVIN WOMEN'S RESIDENCE CLUB.
Exceptional opportunity; business girl or student seeking refined modern home comforts; kitchen privileges, maids, phone; reasonable. Mrs. White.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Park West (Apt. 112)—For men, single, double; home conveniences; reasonable; references; 8th subway, 9th elevated.

N. Y. C. 96th Central Park West—Quiet, sunny, new corner, suitable one, two; near church, convenient; elevator. Ac 2-9260.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Front room, private home; bus line; Christian Scientist preferred. MONTROSS, 224 Bedford Rd. Tel. Pleasantville 259.

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GRADUATE Cornell M. E. 1930, 9 years public utility, 5 years supervisory; seeking change; ingenious, adaptable; married; hotel experience; handcraft; anywhere. Box X-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COMPETENT COLORED COOK — Chamber work, good laundress, wishes position; adults; N. Y. C.; whole or part; references. LE. 4-0019 all week.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Reliable woman would like work by the day, laundry or general work; good cook. Middlesex 0554-W.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FRENCH CONVERSATION — Small evening groups. Madame Riviere starts term Jan. 8. The Eliot, 370 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. 10 lessons $6.00. Afternoon classes also. Register, Ken. 4082.

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y.; Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678, 0034-W. 11 Dana Street, Somerville, Mass.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER cash price for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. Get our offer before selling.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Avenue 2124 Atlantic Avenue
1700 Pacific Avenue

AUDUBON

Life Insurance and Annuities
A. CARL STAHL
Contractor's and Fidelity Bonds
8 South Haviland Ave., Audubon, N. J.

COLLINGSWOOD

FAULKNER
FIXES
AULTY
OIL BURNERS
Electrical Installation
Call Collingswood 437
And Haddonfield 253-J

The House of Castor
Furriers
Exclusive Suits and Coats
Phone 485 713 Haddon Ave.

Bartlett-Seaman Co.
Jeddo Coal
Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
Lumber and Building Material
Collingswood 1200 Haddonfield 1910

CRANFORD

READING
Koppers Coke
Loveland Coal Co.
362 North Avenue, East
Cranford, N. J.
Telephone Cranford 6-1144

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 Fertilizers Hardware
Jack W. Apgar
104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

NEW JERSEY

CRANFORD
(Continued)

Seager's Drug Store
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
Agents for
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR. 6-0700

The BEAUTY BOX
Hairdressers
Machineless Permanents
$7.50 and $10.00
Others from $3.50 up
Tel. Cr. 6-0105
113 North Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Chas. T. Horrocker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Our Tuesday and Wednesday
SPECIAL SHAMPOO RINSE FINGER WAVE MANICURE **95c**
383 Main Street OR. 3-9880

JACK'S BATTERY SERVICE
BATTERIES TIRES
AUTO SUPPLIES
96 Main St. OR. 4-1919

SCOTT-RIDDLE INN
Lu[illegible] 40c-50c Dinner 75c-90c-$1.00
Sunday Dinner 12:30-4, $1.00
426 MAIN STREET OR 5-6169

Complete Line of
Sportswear
Daytime Frocks
Lingerie and Hose
RUBY LANE STORES
560 Central Ave. at Evergreen Pl.

ENGLEWOOD

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 E. Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

JOHN D. BARR
INSURANCE
(All Forms)
Life Annuities
Automobile Fire
BUS PHONE CAMDEN 3635

WARREN'S SERVICE STATION
TANNER STREET
Richfield Gas and Oils
Tires and Accessories
Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal
to you and your car
PHONE HADDONFIELD 3730

You Will Enjoy Shopping at
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Haddonfield and Collingswood
A Complete Line of Fine Haberdashery

HADDON HEIGHTS

W. C. DAVIS
Plumbing and Heating
Chambers Gas Ranges
Refrigerators—Dexter Washers
Oil Burners
605 Station Ave., Haddon Hts., N. J.
PHONE H. H. 3210

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1360

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW JERSEY

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Dromedary Baked Fruit Cake, 1 lb. tin, 41c
Libby's Unsweetened Grape Fruit Juice, No. 5 can 2 cans, 35c
Kemp's Salted Mixed Nuts with Peanuts 55c lb.
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4300

Maplewood Bakery
FRED DIEZ, Prop.
Pure and Wholesome Products
Orders Filled for Weddings, Parties and Social Functions
175 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-1532

MILLBURN

Barberry Corner
Luncheon 50c; Afternoon Tea; Dinner 85c and $1.00; Sunday Dinner—12:30-8—$1.00
83 TAYLOR STREET MILL. 6-1739

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware and Housewares
TOBOGGANS
SKIS AND HARNESS
ICE SKATE OUTFITS
FLEXIBLE FLYER SLEDS
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Ave.

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily except Sat. and Sun
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Custom Made Permanent Waves
WILLIAMS
The Hairdresser
24 Church St. Montclair 2-7242

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual
The *Atmosphere*
Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
and Sportswear
Kane's
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Charles A. Hollman
General Contractor
CARPENTER—PAINTER
DECORATOR
72 Valentine Rd., Bloomfield, 2-3933-J

GIFTS BOOKS
GREETING CARDS
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd. Upper Montclair, N. J.

HENRY F. GOEPFERT
Incorporated
15-19 Orange Rd., 684 Bloomfield Ave.
Goodrich Silvertown Tires
Socony Vacuum Oil and Gas
Phone Mont. 2-0510—0511

GIFTS
for Everyone
AT
MOORE'S HARDWARE STORE, Inc.
223 Glenridge Ave., Montclair, New Jersey

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
56 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyder Refined Only. Not a blend.)

Applegate Farm
GUERNSEY MILK
ICE CREAM
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St., Montclair 2-5980

Freytag and Anderson Inc.
Florists
4 and 6 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

The Spinning Wheel
INC.
Yarns Blocking
Needlepoint
27 Church Street Montclair 2-9818

Prange's
for
Afternoon Tea—Luncheons
Home made ice creams—confections
BELLEVUE THEATRE BUILDING
262 Bellevue Ave. Mont. 2-8351

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK, N. J.
MITCHELL 2-2246

Griffith Building Beauty Salon
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
TEL. MA. 3-1310
Chas. W. Maxwell

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK
(Continued)

kuehn
Flowers and Pottery
621 Central Avenue
HUmboldt 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

NEW BRUNSWICK

VISIT THE
Bertha Luise Art Linen and GIFT SHOP
209 New York Avenue
Near Vocational School Tel. 4257-W

WEST ORANGE

GENERAL INSURANCE
ARTHUR C. FROST
134 HIGH ST. W. ORANGE, N. J.
TEL. ORANGE 3-6304

PASSAIC

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

ABBOTT'S
Department Store
634 MAIN AVENUE

WHITE GOODS SALE

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone 6 PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE. CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 5-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Professional Beauty Service
for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

Robert Lipton, Inc.
Jewelers
206 West Front Street
EST. 1892 PLFD. 6-5269
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

MAY R. EMERY
Silver — Paintings
Antiques — China — Glass
India Print Dresses, Smocks
506 Watchung Ave. Plainfield, N. J.
Bring in Your Articles for Sale or Exchange

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

Mrs. G. O. Keller, Inc.
Cleaners, Dyers, Cold Storage
Rug Cleaning
Phone Plfd. 6-0100
1201 South Ave.—127 Park Ave.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd 6-2776

For FINE FURS
consult
VOGELS
206 E. FRONT ST., PLAINFIELD
Tel. PLFD. 6-4250

RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Sale $5.45
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
ALBERT S. MILLER SHOE CO.
18 Broad St., Red Bank Ph. 1264

RIDGEFIELD PARK

Emil Gehm
Real Estate *Insurance*
Property Management
79 Teaneck Road Hack. 2-6314

NEW JERSEY

RIDGEWOOD

C. L. Hargert & Co.
INSURANCE
Fire—Automobile—Life
Annuities—Bonds
Direct Claim Service
2 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ri. 6-2147

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridge 6-2792

CHARLES AGEL
RADIO — RECORDS
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
Sales and Service
37 S. Broad St. Tel. Ri. 6-3566
(Opp. A. & P. Super Market)

RUTHERFORD

"Everything for your car"
Tires—Batteries—Auto Supplies
Anti Freeze—Heaters
Rutherford Auto Supply Co.
16 Ames Ave. Ru. 2-7089

WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
Announces SALE of
COATS and SUITS
5-7 Sylvan Stree Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
Developer 100 Ashland Rd.

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL - OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave SU 6-0271

TEANECK

LILY'S
Exclusive Millinery
Handbags—Hosiery
424 CEDAR LANE TEA. 6-2440-J

Do You Know That Your Insurance Needs Can Be Supplied by
CARROLL W. HUDGINS
Complete Insurance Service
1451 Queen Anne Rd. Teaneck, N. J.
West Englewood P. O. Just Call Tea. 7-1961

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. Teaneck 6-4991

WESTFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1336, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy
Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

WALTER BURD'S
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Central Ave. and Quimby St.
Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE 2-3932
Millburn Branch—Main and Spring Streets

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING
Phone 2-4578

MILTON'S
Cleaners *Tailors*
1251 Chew Street, Allentown, Pa.
All work guaranteed, *Prompt Delivery*

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN
(Continued)

Allentown's Livest Store for Men and Boys
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St.
Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

METHERHOLD & METZGER
—Steps of Fashion
—Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

BETHLEHEM

HESS
Auto Supply Company
Esso Gasoline and Oils
Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries
Greasing, Tire, Battery, etc. Service
715 Main Street Tel 589
The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway Kimball
Weaver Musette
Wurlitzer Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture—Elec. Refs.—Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. Telephone 500

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
139 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413 9:30-10:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th St.
ANNUAL
JANUARY
SALE
LINEN and BEDDING

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
CLEARANCE SALE
on our entire stock Fur Coats and Fur Trimmed Coats

HARRISBURG

DAUGHERTY
Quality Food Market
Second and State Streets
PHONE 8274

FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
Phone 2-4242
Economy Family Flat Bundle
10 lbs. only 80c
Flat work finished
EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FAMOUS
CHOCOLATES & BONBONS
from
McIntyre's
OF ARDMORE
per lb., $1.00
No Finer Way to Say
Merry Christmas

SEE NEXT PAGE

PENNSYLVANIA

MAIN LINE—Ardmore (Continued)

Clothes are Cleaner and Last Longer—at
ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

MAIN LINE—Narberth

Jeddo-Highland Coal
Socony-Vacuum Fuel Oil
Oil Burner Service
Koppers Coke
RALPH S. DUNNE
258 Haverford Avenue, Narberth
Sales Agent for General Electric Oil Burners
Phone Narberth 2430

PHILADELPHIA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a.m. to 12 noon daily except Sun. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JANUARY REDUCTION SALE
Lots of merchandise suitable for bridge parties and gifts
THE PANSY SHOPS
3627 N. Broad (Arcade)
5603 N. Broad (Olney Ave.)

THE ARNO-BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. at 1 P.M. Eves. Phone Ger. 581

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor ..... 3¢ per sq. ft.
4800 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

RCA Radios
Sales—Service
JOHN M. ROSE
6139 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia
Germantown 6149

Ideal Gifts
Van Heusen Shirts $1.95
Botany Ties 1.00
Bacharach-Kauffman Co.
1323 WALNUT STREET
Tailors—Haberdashres

Oil Burners Gas Appliances Refrigeration
Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
N. W. Corner 13th and Windrim Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 Philadelphia, Pa.

EVELYN HARRIS JEFFERIES
Frocks for every occasion. Accessories
EMMA OZIAS, Millinery
REDUCTION IN ALL WINTER MERCHANDISE
Cruise wear and Spring things arriving daily.
121-123 SOUTH 40TH ST. Open Evenings

PITTSBURGH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beautiful Greeting Cards and Stationery
Youngk's News Stand
3806 Forbes Street Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Don't Drive Without Insurance
Liability and Property Damage
ONLY $35.00
JENKINSON REALTY CO.
Bellevue, Pa. Linden 3148

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
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Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

What Superheated Steam Is?

When water is heated to 212° Fahrenheit, it boils. After reaching that point it uses up the heat energy supplied to it in turning the water into water vapor—a light, colorless, odorless gas. Water vapor that is driven out of water by boiling we call steam.

Steam which has the same temperature as the water from which it was formed is called saturated steam. Any drop in temperature of saturated steam causes some of it to condense into drops or water. As soon as steam condenses to a liquid it ceases to be useful as a source of power.

Steam whose temperature has been raised to a point higher than that of saturated steam is said to be superheated. One great advantage of superheated steam is that it acts like a gas; that is, it can drop considerably in temperature and still remain "dry," free from condensation into water. And so long as steam is free from moisture it can be made to do work.

To raise the temperature of the steam, it is run through a superheater. A common form of superheater consists mainly of a system of small tubes located so as to be surrounded by hot gases or flame. The steam from the boiler passes through these pipes and its temperature is raised several hundred degrees.

Steam that has been superheated to a high temperature still has power to do work even after being used once. In compound engines the steam is put to work again in a second cylinder after leaving the first. The second cylinder is made larger than the first because the steam drops in pressure as it expands in use, and it requires a greater amount of steam to exert the same force as was exerted in the first cylinder.

Most steam-power plants and locomotives now use superheaters. The use of superheated steam in locomotives results in a saving of from a tenth to more than a fourth of the fuel. Because of its economy and other advantages, superheaters are used in about 90 per cent of the locomotives in the United States.

The trend seems to be toward superheating to higher and higher temperatures; and temperatures as high as 700°F. have been employed. The limit to such increases would seem to be the point where the engine parts are unable to withstand higher temperatures—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Looking Ahead

To be seventy years young is sometimes far more cheerful and hopeful than to be forty years old.—Oliver Wendell Holmes

When Winter Comes to Boston

Monitor Camera Club from A. Maude Nye, Boston

The Art Museum Forms the Backdrop

Daily Quotation

HO, brother, it's the handclasp and the good word and the smile, that does the most, and helps the most, to make the world worth while.—W. D. NESBIT

It Has Been Said of Fortune

Fortune does not change men; it only unmasks them.—Riccoboni.

We make our fortunes and we call them fate.—Alroy.

Depend not on fortune but on conduct.—Publius Syrus.

Fortune always leaves some door open in disasters whereby to come at a remedy.—Cervantes.

Fortune lost, nothing lost; courage lost, much lost; honor lost, more lost.—Dutch proverb.

Good conduct overcomes ill fortune.—Charles of Anjou.

Ill fortune never crushes that man whom good fortune deceives not.—Ben Jonson.

The fortunate circumstances of our lives are generally found, at last, to be of our own producing.—Goldsmith.

To be thrown upon our own resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune; for our faculties then undergo a development and display an energy of which they were previously unsusceptible.—Benjamin Franklin.

Brevities

Williams in Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal: The average man spends 30 minutes a day with his newspaper, says a survey. And another 30 minutes trying to get the comic page away from the children so he can read it.

Farmers Guide: An egotist is a man who thinks as much of himself as you think of yourself.

Montreal Star: An anthropologist says life among the Pueblo Indians is different, because women own and run the homes. Different from what?

Detroit News: The Society for the Clearing Up of Minor Details will comb the archives for instances of anyone capturing just one Russian.

Vocations

Fir Balsam Animals

A widow who had made fir balsam pillows for a number of years, tried out a new idea with considerable success last summer. She had never failed to note the attraction of fir balsam for children—they invariably stopped to sniff and admire each balsam-filled pillow. Because of this she began to stuff many small animals with balsam.

Dogs, rabbits, and bears appeared, all plumply fragrant and dressed in smartly tailored suits of washable material (tiny zippers made laundering easy). Her moderate charge increased her sales and brought her a fair profit.—M. S., Cambridge, Mass.

Mealtime

Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Taeger, Topeka, Kan.

In Lighter Vein

Sad Case

"Is Jefferson careless with his money?"

"Is he! I've known him to buy bread when he didn't have a drop of gasoline in his car."

Hm-m!

"Did you hear about the fellow who invented a device for looking through walls?"

"No, I didn't. What does he call it?"

"A window."—Watchman-Examiner.

Advice to the Lovelorn

Question: "I want to know how long girls should be courted."—Puzzled.

Answer: "The same as short ones."—Ed.

Supply and Demand

"Does young Bilkins have much earning capacity?"

"Considerable; but it doesn't begin to keep up with his wife's yearning capacity."—Watchman-Examiner.

Indications

The helpless craft had been drifting in the open sea for several days. One of the sailors peering over the side cried out, "Cheer up, boys, we're not far from civilization, there's a floating mine off the bow."

The Office Sage Says—

The problem of the bridal couple is how to elude the guests after the ceremony without eluding the photographers.

Drafted

A colored boy marching to a mobilization camp in 1918 was asked: "Where you goin', Rastus?"

He answered: "Ah ain't goin' nowhere. Ah's bein' took."—Atlanta Two Bells.

Willie Tries to Please

"Pop, may I have some skis?"

"What for?"

"Oh, running to the store for you, and things."

Correct

"That man would rather sleep than heat."

"You mean 'eat'?"

"No; he's our janitor."—The Humorist.

Which Is Which?

"It says here that the earthworm is the farmer's best friend."

"I thought it was a politician up for re-election!"

Party Fun

Forbidden Words

This game is played similarly to the well-known "Yes and No" game, except in this case the forbidden words are all personal pronouns.

Each player is given ten small cards, slips of paper, jelly beans, dried beans, buttons, or anything else that is handy, and the game may be played all evening in connection with the rest of the party program. Everytime a person is caught using a personal pronoun in his conversation he must forfeit one of his cards to the person who catches him violating this rule; and the person who wins is the one who at the end of the evening has collected the most cards.—R. R. S., Denver.

Sunbonnet Sue

A Setup for Peace

In 1921 the famous biographer and writer, Ida Tarbell, consulted a philosopher at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace with regard to suitable reading on the subject. This is the counsel he gave her:

"First, read 'Don Quixote' and he will tell you what they cannot do. Then read Aesop's Fables; that will tell you what they can do. But above all read the King James Version of the Bible, which tells you that peace on earth is promised only to men of good will."—Springfield Republican

A Verse for Today . . .

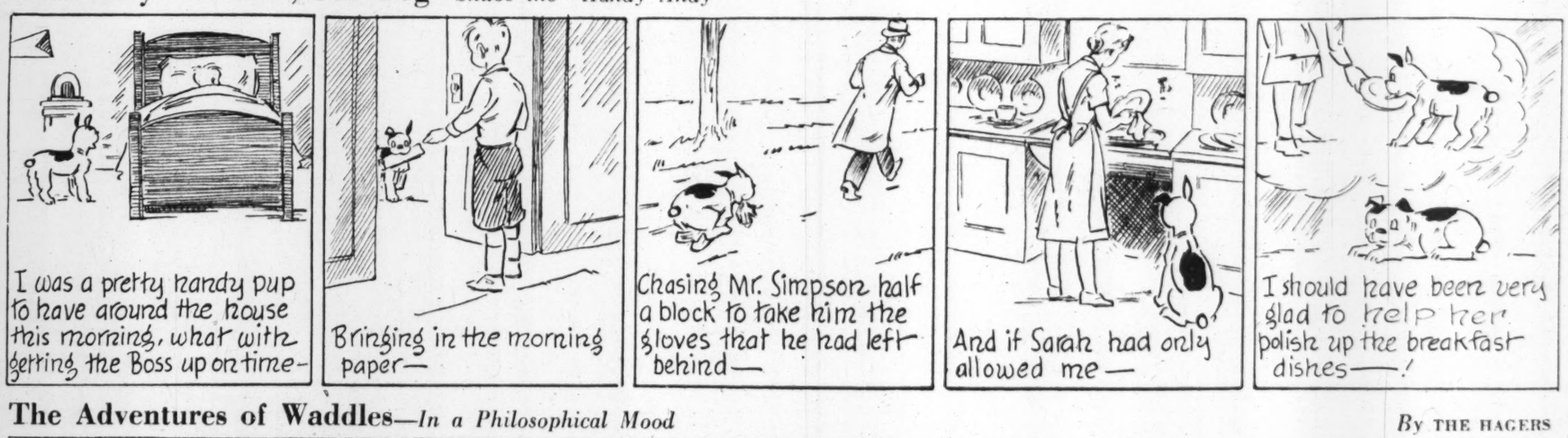
Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged.—MATT. 7:1, 2.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Maybe It's the Same Old Year*

By LE PELLEY

So—THIS IS A BRAND NEW YEAR!
So THEY SAY—
I DON'T SEE MUCH DIFFERENCE IN IT!
NEITHER DO I
IN FACT, IT LOOKS EXACTLY LIKE ANY OTHER YEAR—
IN FACT—WHO'D EVER KNOW THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN ONE YEAR AND ANOTHER....
NEVER MIND TALKING!—KEEP ON RUNNING!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Snubs the "Handy Andy"*


I was a pretty handy pup to have around the house this morning, what with getting the Boss up on time—
Bringing in the morning paper—
Chasing Mr. Simpson half a block to take him the gloves that he had left behind—
And if Sarah had only allowed me—
I should have been very glad to help her polish up the breakfast dishes——!

The Adventures of Waddles—*In a Philosophical Mood*

By THE HAGERS

WE NOTICED, AS WE JOURNEYED ON, THE GIANT ROCKS AND TREES WERE GONE.
KOALA DID A FUNNY JIG. "NO TOY AM I! DON'T I LOOK BIG?"
"TREMENDOUS! LOOK AT MY WINGSPREAD" "YOU'RE JUST IMMENSE!" KOALA SAID.
THIS IS A GREAT WORLD, AFTER ALL— NO MATTER IF YOU'RE LARGE OR SMALL.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Facing Fiscal Facts

If there is one thing the American people should particularly demand of President Roosevelt and of the Congress just getting under way it is fearless and frank facing of the Nation's financial condition. National defense, unemployment relief, and agricultural legislation—all the major questions of the session except labor relations—raise budgetary problems. And because this is an election year reluctance to enact taxes to pay for continued and new expenditures in these fields is greater even than usual.

There can well be questions about the wisdom of increasing taxes. Business particularly needs encouragement rather than new burdens. With the right kind of business recovery, relief costs would lessen and revenues mount. That would be the most satisfactory solution of budgetary problems. But expenses for national defense and for farm payments will not stop with business recovery. They can hardly be classed as "emergency expenditures."

The $2,000,000,000 or more expected to go to the Navy and Army in the next fiscal year should not have to be repeated indefinitely. But while there is any chance that the British Fleet will cease to dominate the Atlantic, the United States must be ready to build a two-ocean Navy. The tremendous enlargement and mechanization program of the Army will not soon be finished. And even when the naval and military programs are complete there will be upkeep on a new high level.

The same need to face the prospect of continuing expenditures beyond present income exists in the whole area of agricultural legislation. A revolt by the people might stop some of the political payments now going to farm voters. But until the problem of farm surpluses is solved it is unlikely that the United States will spend much less than $1,000,000,000 a year for the relief and rehabilitation of agriculture.

There is much to be said for taxes to meet these bills for defense and agriculture. Not the least of their value would be helping the people to feel the cost. There would then be a keener public watchfulness to avoid waste or political spending in either field.

President Roosevelt must bear considerable blame for making the budget position look better than it really is through such devices as the "split budget" and such phrases as "national investment." But the changes which are driving the Nation perilously close to the $45,000,000,000 debt limit are really not hidden. They are unemployment relief, farm payments, and defense expenditures. Congress has more than once overridden the President on some of these items and the people have stood for it. Both must bear their share of blame.

Reports from recent local elections show that economy is a popular issue. In this grass-roots movement there is hope for more fearless facing of Federal fiscal facts.

Inland Voyages

It's strange, observes a man who is building a boat in Concord, Massachusetts, how many people assume he has overlooked the fact that the ocean is a long way from there. He knows how far it is to Gloucester, where he plans to launch it, and he intends to haul it over the road on a trailer. Quite plainly, this boat builder has not overlooked pertinent facts but has considered a greater number of them than his amateur critics have.

Not so many years ago another man in Concord set many of his friends wondering about his ways. This man, like the boat builder, was considered something of a hermit, and again like the boat builder was intimate with the moods and secrets of Walden Pond. That man's name was Thoreau, of course. And many people wondered about the ideas with which he was building, and whoever with common sense would take much notice of them. He, too, was doing his work a long way from the likely places, from homes and halls where someday his books would be cherished and read, and re-read for generations. Probably both Thoreau and the modern "hermit" of Walden had time to reflect on Noah, who also built a boat where people asked skeptical questions.

Let us take note of men and women who go quietly about their business of doing honest things without regard to the audiences who gather to smile. We shall learn not that they have overlooked something but that they have seen more than most of us see, because they don't confine their vision to their eyes.

This Week's Appreciation:

To Martin Branner, cartoonist of the Chicago Tribune, for his courage in departing from the routine of revelry indulged in by most "comic strip" figures and depicting the chief characters of his syndicated "Winnie Winkle" drawings as leaving a party to begin the New Year with a prayer of gratitude to God in a quiet sanctuary. Has the name of God ever been mentioned before in one of these story-cartoons? The quality of some of these so-called "comic" strips is often far from admirable and it is gratifying to find one which, on such an occasion in human activity, dares to cast aside the superficial and turn thought to that which really counts.

Servants of the People

The worst accusation made against the new session of Congress is that it may be more concerned with politics than with legislation. Considering that legislative assemblies in many parts of the world have been suppressed and that parliaments of two of the great democracies are occupied with war, this may be interpreted as an almost complimentary criticism.

There is not much need in the United States at this stage for new legislation but rather for digesting and improving that which has been put on the statute books. This apparently is the popular mandate to the present session. Politics, in its truest sense, means responsiveness to the will of the people and Americans may be grateful that their Government is thus responsive.

Moscow to London

Departure of the British Ambassador, Sir William Seeds, from Moscow is attributed in London to personal considerations and the fact he has not had a leave for a year. But political point is given to the trip by reports of complaints lodged by Premier Molotoff with Sir William at the leavetaking, and by the preparation for publication in Britain of documents pertaining to Russia's attack on Finland.

As Allied aid continues to go forward to Finland, the Soviet oligarchy develops a quickening sensitivity to anti-Russian activities by Britain. These, Mr. Molotoff says, are noticeable at many points the world over. But doubtless it is the fact that the effects of them are so noticeable on the Finnish front that bothers the Soviet Government most.

That Sir William will be consulted on all developing phases of Anglo-Russian relations goes without saying; likewise that the preparation of documents bearing on Finland will also benefit by his experience. However, his return to London obviously is not intended to precipitate a break in Anglo-Russian relations. Such a break might make the Allied task more difficult by pushing Russia still farther toward complete collaboration with Germany. It would also make Finland's position more precarious.

If a break comes, reports from London indicate, it will come from Russia's side. But a link between Moscow and London would still seem valuable to Russia, if only as a talking point whenever Russian bargains with Germany are discussed.

Housing on Two Feet

Solution of low-cost housing problems in New York City must depend on co-operation of private industry with slum clearance efforts of the Federal Government, according to members of the citizens' housing council. Mrs. Samuel I. Rosenman, chairman of the Council's Investment Housing Committee, told the New York State Chamber of Commerce recently that federally subsidized housing, important as it is, cannot possibly shoulder the whole load of providing low-cost living quarters since the cost would be prohibitive.

It is only three or four years ago that many Americans were having to be convinced that Federal housing subsidies were necessary, and on the converse argument that private industry could not possibly shoulder the whole load, since some of the costs such as land acquisition, taxes and so forth would make it impossible to reach the lowest range of rents.

This turn of affairs suggests a thought that may apply to other fields of endeavor in which men are tempted to say that "Government and business can't mix" or that one should leave the other alone. Arguing over which is the more important in housing—if it be agreed that slum clearance and low-cost housing are essential—is like arguing over which is the more important of a man's two feet.

The Bookshelf

Lancer in a Jungle

Major F. Yeats-Brown has a fixed idea that some radical change must be made in his native England. He differs from the majority of the war generation in this respect only in the nature of this change. While many of them favor a revamping all round, something on an international scale, the major feels that if Britain and Germany could be made more like each other—by making England more like Germany, and incidentally less like Russia—then all might be well. The fact that Germany was ready in 1914, while Britain was not, and that Germany has usually had the start over England both in efficiency and in discipline, appears to have impressed him deeply.

This honest and passionate desire for changes in his country at a moment when his compatriots are at desperate grips with the German war machine puts the author sometimes in an embarrassing position, which he endeavors to set right in an epilogue, written since the war broke out, and in rather less decisive vein than the book itself — EUROPEAN JUNGLE. (Philadelphia: Macrae Smith. $3).

* * *

Major Yeats-Brown works from first-hand knowledge of the nations. He has traveled much both before and since he gave us the "Bengal Lancer." In Rome in 1928 he saw Signor Mussolini, who "had scowled and snapped at my editor a year previously, but he met me at the door, took my arm, said we were brother journalists." In Berlin he met Herr Hitler, and "when we shook hands I felt at once that I liked and trusted him." He went to Moscow, but did not meet Joseph Stalin. Personal preference carries so much weight in Major Yeats-Brown's arguments that one can't help wondering how much this omission has affected his program.

Be that as it may, "unholy Russia" plays a sinister role throughout the book. "I dislike communism because I dislike any sort of internationalism," says the author. In fact as one reads on, communism and internationalism seem to merge imperceptibly into much the same thing. The League of Nations was Stalin's tool. All liberals appear to be Stalinists. Azaña's liberal government in Spain at the outbreak of the civil war is designated as the "communist revolution."

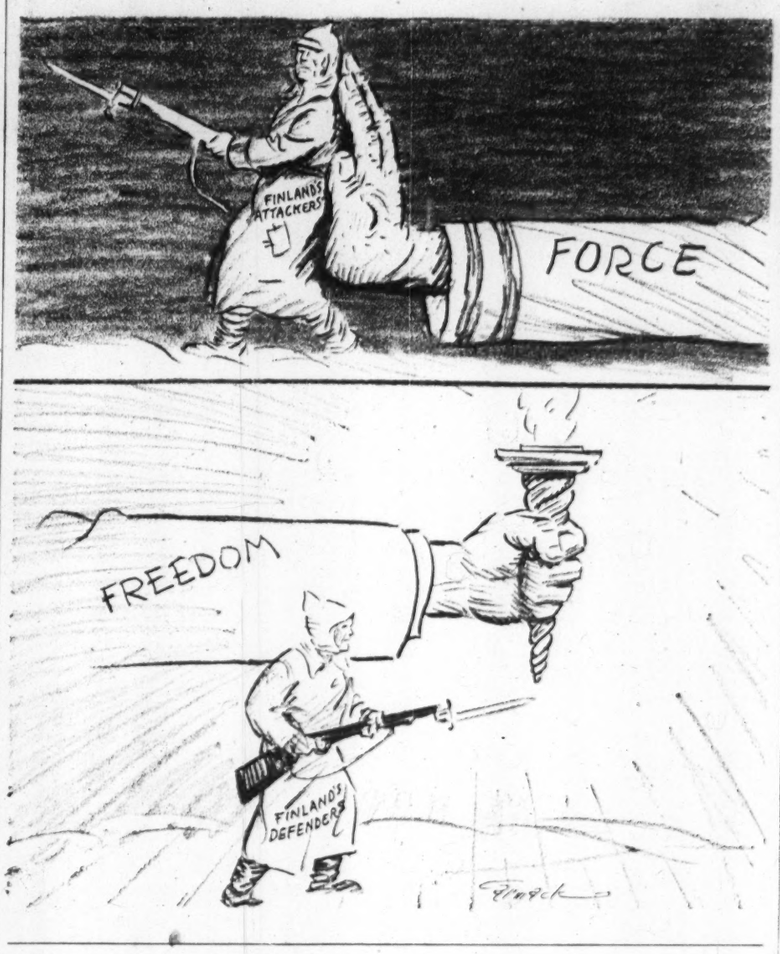
Major Yeats-Brown is of course entitled to dislike internationalism and liberalism and democracy if he pleases. No one regards the present systems as perfect. We are all interested in anyone who has something better to suggest. We are interested in what Major Yeats-Brown writes anyway: it is forceful, virile, and obviously sincere.

* * *

But most of us have a rudimentary sense of logic. And when Herr Hitler and Mr. Stalin appear to be following essentially the same course: discipline by Gestapo-GPU methods, schools used to instill party doctrines, state control of prices, wages, and the whole economy of the nation, press and public opinion gagged, small nations—Czechs, Finns, Poles—attacked by precisely the same process, then we fail to understand how one can be designated entirely nefarious and the other largely meritorious. A list of communist outrages ten pages long culled from all countries shows the ruthlessness of the red leadership. The purges and "blood baths" in Germany and Italy are designated as slips or blunders.

Even so, Major Yeats-Brown seems to convey the goings-on in Nazi Germany with sufficient vividness to enable his fellow-countrymen to judge whether that is the kind of improvement upon democracy which they are yearning to have. While democracy receives scarcely a single bouquet, it might surely have had this one, that it allows Major Yeats-Brown to sputter against democratic government to his heart's content, a kind of freedom he would not for a moment enjoy under a Hitler, or even under his brother journalist in Italy. H. J. S.

Allies



Refugeeing in '64

We often grouped in semi-circle around Grandmother on long winter evenings while she told tales of days "before the war,"—of life rich and splendid, of balls and banquets, of peace as well as gayety. But little was heard of that period when the men of the South had left their comfortable homes and went away to join General Lee. However, one night, urged by persistent pleading, she told us of when they "refugeed."

"For a long time," Grandmother began, "the men had been at the front. As time went on the Negroes slipped away, expecting their freedom, and so only the women and children were at home.

"Mrs. Jones came over hurriedly one morning to bid us goodbye. I heard her say, 'Sister Jane and little ones just arrived from up Cherokee County way. They heard the big guns that plain they came right on down, and all of us are refugeeing to Alabama.'

"The door closed behind her and your great-grandmother called, 'Ann, did you hear that? The Yankees are coming!'

"I whispered to myself, 'Courage, Ann!' and tried to answer cheerfully, but my voice sounded queer and far away.

* * *

"I was on the front veranda by one of the big white columns and stood a moment looking out over the fields and pasture lands. How beautiful and peaceful everything seemed at that moment! Our family had been very happy here. Now, we were naturally disturbed and excited, for our home was on the direct line of the proposed 'March to the Sea.'

"Mother told me to call the children. She said: 'Father told me when he was home on furlough, in case the Yankees crossed the Georgia line we were to leave immediately for your Grandmother's in Walton County. He said 'tisn't likely the armies will extend that far to the east. They're heading for the sea.'

"Mother hurried in to gather up clothing and food, with Sister Betty's help, and'—somewhat whimsically—'as soon as I could make my feet move I ran to the barn. As I passed the garden gate I called to the children who were digging holes under the fig bushes, where we planned to bury our valuables. Thought we'd be away a few weeks, at most.

'I had never done anything heavier than needlework until recently; so imagine me, if you can, with 8-year-old Bobby's help harnessing the mules to the farm wagon! Frying pans, two live pigs, a spinning wheel, bedding, clothing, bacon, heirlooms; and fodder for the mules,—all were piled high in that wagon and I take pride in the fact that mules and wagon remained comfortably together during a long day of hard driving over rough, hilly roads! Yet, they say the women of the old South were helpless creatures!

"We had no time to pack to any advantage and no possible room on the wagon for our beautiful furniture; so we left it where it was. The silverware and china—many other things we loved—were buried under the fig trees. How we hoped and prayed the Yankees couldn't find them!"

* * *

Grandmother paused. "Saddest of all, I buried my hope chest. It was almost filled, too, with hand-embroidered sheets, knit spreads, and things I had rolled and whipped with my own hands. There was a sort of processional as we brought the exquisitely-carved chest, with my lovely things neatly folded in it, and placed it tenderly in the ground. I buried my hope chest but not my hope, nor faith in the future! Young as I was, only sixteen, I somehow felt that from the bitter experiences through which we and our neighbors were passing a new South would arise. . . .

"Mother called me to hurry. I stopped by the well to douse my face in cold water, and holding my full skirts away from the wheels, I climbed into the driver's seat. Forcing a gayety all out of keeping with the circumstances, I called to the mules, imitating Uncle Poll's solemn dignity when driving the carriage horses: 'Git 'long thar, Queen. Step lively, Dandy!' Mother rebuked me. 'Tisn't seemly at such a time!' But the children tried to laugh.

* * *

"Recalling the war invariably brings to mind the picture of women knitting. No matter what else they did they knitted socks. They knitted when they cooked and nursed their babies, whether they rode or walked. So with Mother on the seat beside me knitting, the children wedged in between the load, we started toward the barnyard gates. Suddenly—notwithstanding Mother's chiding and the faraway echo of cannon—I turned, drove across the yard to the house, and the wagon with its toppling load, drawn by the big mules careened and rumbled to the road between the stately rows of black walnut trees bordering our driveway. When we reached the big road we joined a line of other wagons—hurrying, hurrying out of town. A neighbor trumpeted through cupped hands, 'Where're you stopping tonight?' Bobby, sitting at Mother's feet, holding Chuck, our hound dog, answered in like manner, 'Peachtree Creek Camp Ground'—and Mother murmured, 'And we *must* reach there before nightfall.'"

Perhaps it is just as well that Grandmother got no farther with her story. Many things about that day and time are better left untold. Only the stories of today's refugees, undergoing much the same experiences thousands of miles away, brings Grandmother's tale from its hiding place in the recesses of memory.

LUDA F. CORLEY

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Baltic German Speaks

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I was shocked at the presentation of Baltic history by the Latvian Envoy in America in the Monitor. Though I am a Baltic German, born in Riga, I do not consider the Letts my enemies, nor do I grudge them their start to an independent nation in 1918, but I do mind misleading statements about the former history of the Baltic States.

I had lived in Riga till 1918 when our family, like so many of my compatriots, lost all material possessions through the invasion of the Bolshevists, and left; several of my relatives have been in leading positions in the Government of the town and my forefathers belonged to the landed nobility; so I suppose I am in a position to say something on the subject.

How can Dr. Bilmanis deny the foundation of Riga in 1200 when it is an historical fact? I remember when a child, in 1900 the town celebrated its 700th anniversary, and it was a grand international festival. I am sure none of the Letts disputed the fact then.

Another historical fact is that Bishop Albert of Bremen with his Crusaders (Members of the Order of Knights of the Sword) founded Riga. Teuton Knights succeeded the last-named ones later on; however, neither of these had any relation to the Lettish people. Up to 1918 the Letts did not figure in the historical development of the Baltic in any way. They had been only a class of peasants in the country and servants and small trades people in the towns. They were not represented in literature, art, or science; they had not even a literary language.

Honor is due to them for what they have achieved in the past twenty years but they should not forget that they built on foundations laid for generations by the culture of the Baltic Germans.

And then, another thing: Why were the Baltic Barons no longer "the dominating upper class of financiers and industrialists" in the past twenty years? Because they had lost their wealth and their real estate in the World War and because with the start of the new Latvian Republic they were pushed out of all responsible public positions and systematically kept out. How could they compete with the Latvians?

A great part of the German population lost their lives in 1918 and about half of the rest expatriated after being barred from any income. Thus were left only some of the younger generation who were in private professions and some of the older generation who had no means whatever or did not feel enough initiative to start a new life in another country. E. VON STIEDA

London

More on Confederate Loans

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In reference to the reply to my letter by a Boston correspondent discussing default of public debt by the Confederate States I submit the following data from Encyclopedia Britannica, published in London, vol. 6, p. 901, 11th edition:

"... the initial loan of the Confederacy was 15 million, followed by 100 million and later followed by much larger sums in bonds, mismanaged by Confederate agents, but a considerable sum was secured from the public and used to purchase naval and military supplies. The Confederate States also secured the foreigner's financial recognition of the Confederate States by effecting a foreign loan based on cotton. . . . At the close of the war these foreign bonds were ignored by the re-established Federal authorities."

With the exception of the 15,000,000 which was secured by specie deposited abroad, against which war supplies were purchased, presumably from England, the entire loan was based on cotton. These loans became highly speculative when it was seen that the cotton could not be moved through the blockade by Union ships of all Confederate ports. This situation made Confederate loans unattractive to British bankers. The above article written by a Briton makes it quite clear that the seizure of Confederate agents en route to England on British ships by the Union navy and the tireless activity of Charles Francis Adams, our American minister, thwarted a fuller financial recognition and the recognition of the Confederacy as a nation.

Chicago WILLIAM NEWTON JOHNSON

The Wide Horizon

The Northerners Carry On

By Joachim Joesten

COPENHAGEN

Faced with a progressive dislocation of their normal trade connections, the northern neutrals are now striving hard to make up for the lost markets, as far as possible, by increasing commercial exchanges among themselves. There is an encouraging precedent to these endeavors in the example of the last war when inter-Scandinavian trade was progressively boosted to the three-fold amount of its pre-war level. Normally, it must be remembered, the amount of trade done by each northern country with three other members of the group does not, on the average, exceed 12 to 13 per cent of that country's total foreign trade; for the three Scandinavian countries, the ratio, before the last war, was about 10 per cent. By 1918, however, Sweden had concentrated 24 per cent, Norway 28 per cent, and Denmark 30 per cent of their foreign trade upon the two other members of the trio.

Under normal conditions, there is not much sense in trying to expand the amount of inter-Scandinavian trade, as has been suggested repeatedly of late years, for the sake of strengthening Nordic solidarity as such. The trouble, indeed, is that the foreign trade of the four countries is not only essentially oriented toward the same markets, especially Great Britain and Germany, but it is also largely built up on the same lines. Sweden, Norway, Finland, for example, are all great exporters of mechanical pulp, cellulose, paper, and cardboard, Finland and Sweden also of sawn goods; Sweden and Norway both export large quantities of iron ore; Denmark, Sweden, Norway all possess highly developed engineering industries and the former two are big shipbuilders for foreign account; both Sweden and Finland compete, although on a minor scale, with Denmark's huge output of butter, bacon, and eggs.

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But necessity is resourceful and what would look, at first sight, very much like a hopeless task, namely to make the economic structures of the four Northern States to fit in with each other, is now already on the way to accomplishment. Parallel to the necessity, for the four countries, to absorb within their group a large portion of the export commodities that used to go to the world markets goes another no less pressing necessity: to make available, within their group, certain vital import goods that formerly, but now no longer, were obtainable from outside countries.

A good example of how this inter-northern distribution of essential commodities is being carried out is offered by the case of sugar. Towards the middle of September, the Danish Government suddenly rationed sugar consumption although there was no scarcity whatever, as Denmark is more than self-supporting in that commodity. Actually this measure aimed at creating an artificial surplus wherewith to relieve the acute sugar shortage that had arisen in other northern countries; Norway alone is to draw 30,000,000 kilos of sugar from Denmark annually, as long as the war lasts. In return, Norway's electro-chemical industry is to supply Danish agriculture with a larger amount than usual of nitrogen fertilizers, wherewith to compensate the deficient arrivals of artificial fertilizers from overseas.

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In conjunction with this forcible adaptation to war conditions, there is an interesting scheme afoot under which Denmark is to resume, to a certain extent, her ancient rôle as a grain-exporting country, which she abandoned in the eighties. As matters stand now, all the northern countries are largely dependent on the importation of cereals from overseas. Denmark could easily produce a considerable surplus of grain if she changed back, to some degree, from the now less remunerative animal husbandry to the growing of cereals.

Sweden is to increase her exports of steel and various other metals to the neighboring countries; her famous arms industry will also supply them, on a much bigger scale than before, with guns, armored cars, and ammunition. Finland, for example, would hardly have been able to make even a short stand against the Red Army were she not plentifully supplied with Bofors guns and explosives. Norway is contributing—and will do so increasingly—to the military preparedness of the other "club members" a great number of indispensable metals as zinc, nickel, aluminum, molybdenum, titanium, and iron pyrites.

For three years, regular conferences for the co-ordination of the economies of the northern countries have been held, by turns, in the four capitals. These were principally attended by representatives of the various Committees for Economic Defense which have been set up, of late years, in all the four countries with a view to preparing each country individually, and the whole group collectively, to face just such a crisis as this.

Mirror of World Opinion

Hoover Proposed as Peacemaker

In this issue of Zions Herald, under the caption, "End This War!" there appears in the form of a letter to the editor the most constructive suggestion for peace that has thus far come to our notice. The communication was written by a Methodist layman of Quaker ancestry, a graduate of Harvard and a practicing physician in Newton Center [Massachusetts]. He nominates Herbert Hoover as negotiator in this hour of the world's desperate need.

In the former President of the United States, when one stops to think of it, are to be found all the elements of prestige and acceptability essential to the success of the undertaking. He is well and favorably known and is trusted by all Europe. Was it not he who a few years ago saved millions of Russians, Germans, Belgians, and other nationals from starvation?

It was not by chance that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt a few days ago publicly nominated Herbert Hoover as the one man of all men to co-ordinate and guide the work of the relief agencies of America, for Mr. Hoover is the world's greatest humanitarian. But just now he is needed for a far more important task. He must be drafted as the world's peacemaker.—*Zions Herald*, Boston.